GEOGRAPHICAL

QUESTIONS:

PREPARED ESPECIALLY

FOR

WARREN'S

COMMON-SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY.

BUT ADAPTED TO

ALL MAPS ACCURATELY DRAWN.

PHILADELPHIA:
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

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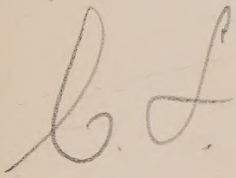

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STEREOTYPED BY J. FAGAN.

PREFACE.

THESE geographical questions have been prepared in accordance with the expressed wish of many teachers to have a work not only sufficiently elementary for beginners, but comprehensive enough for those who have but little time to devote to the study of geography. The aim has been to embrace mainly Physical and Commercial Geography, and to arrange the questions and answers as systematically as the subject would admit.

The answers have been given to very many questions, when they could easily have been found on the map. This has been done for two reasons; in the first place, that which is to be thoroughly committed to memory can be done better from a book than from a map; and, secondly, if a class are required to learn answers

from maps, some will learn the answers in one order, and some in another; so that when they come to recite, their memories will be confused, rather than benefited by the recitation. After a lesson has been well committed, it then should be fully and repeatedly explained by the pupils from maps.

Many teachers have long been of the opinion that too much time has been given in school to descriptions and minute details in geography, and that pupils, by crowding their minds with isolated and unimportant facts, fail to secure a knowledge of that which is the most essential and the most valuable.

Geography is an inexhaustible study, and only an outline at least can be learned in school, which may be filled up as leisure and inclination may suggest.

Whatever is intended to be remembered should be *thoroughly* committed and *frequently* reviewed. But by attempting to grasp more than can be remembered with accuracy, the mind is weakened and confused, rather than strengthened by proper discipline.

INTRODUCTION.

Before pupils begin the study of geography proper, the teacher should explain very fully what is meant by direction and distance, and how these may be represented by lines. This can be done intelligibly only by the teacher in the school-room. Without this explanation no pupil can enter upon the study of geography understandingly.

Pupils should also be taught how to measure, by some linear measure, distances; and no teacher should attempt to teach geography without having, at least, a meridian line drawn in the school-room.

Teachers should be very particular in explaining fully the meaning of all words that are not familiar to the pupils, as they occur in their lessons, and this must be done by using such words in the explanation as the pupils fully comprehend. Such words as the following should especially be explained: *capital, natural, artificial, surface, horizon, tract, civil, political, sphere, globe, and hemisphere.*

The meaning of the words, *Republic, State, county, city, town,* and *village,* etc., should be fully

and clearly illustrated, and their differences pointed out, so that no pupil could fail of understanding them; and teachers should give special attention to the correct pronunciation of geographical names.

No lesson should be considered as properly learned until the pupil can locate and describe each place, whether it be town, city, mountain, lake, river, etc., according to the models given, and also to state the direction of each place from two or more other important places well known. In giving the direction of places, it will be convenient to describe the country, State, etc., in the following manner:

N.W.	N.	N. E.
W.	C.	E.
S.W.	S.	S. E.

And places may be described as being in the centre, or in the N., N. E., E., S. E., S., S. W., W., N.W., or N. N. E., E. S. E., S. S.W., W. N. W., from the centre.

In teaching geography successfully, pupils should be taught to draw maps of the country, State, etc., and to locate every place on a map of their own drawing. This should never be omitted; for the ability to draw maps with tolerable accuracy, when called upon, is the best test of geographical knowledge.

GEOGRAPHICAL QUESTIONS.

Lesson 1.

THE EARTH.

What is the form of the earth?

The earth is a large round body, composed of land and water.

What part of the surface of the earth is land?

About one-fourth of the surface of the earth is land, and three-fourths water.

What are the natural divisions of the land?

The natural divisions of the land are continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, capes, promontories, mountains, plains, valleys, and shores or coasts.

What is a continent?

A continent is the largest natural division of land, comprising many countries.

What is an island?

An island is a tract of land entirely surrounded by water.

What is a peninsula?

A peninsula is a tract of land almost surrounded by water

Lesson 2.

What is an isthmus?

An isthmus is a neck of land joining a peninsula to the main land.

What is a cape?

A cape is a point of land extending into the sea.

What is a promontory?

A promontory is a high rocky cape.

What is a mountain?

A mountain is a vast elevation of land. When several mountains are connected together, they are called a range of mountains. When land rises to a small height, it is called a hill.

What is a plain?

A plain is a level tract of land.

What is a valley?

A valley is a tract of land lying between mountains or hills.

What is a shore or coast?

A shore or coast is land bordering upon a sea, lake, or river.

Lesson 3.

THE WATER.

What are the natural divisions of water?

The natural divisions of water are oceans, seas, gulfs or bays, straits, sounds, channels, lakes, rivers, and havens or harbors.

What is an ocean?

An ocean is the largest division of water.

What is a sea?

A sea is a division of water smaller than an ocean, and mostly surrounded by land.

What is a gulf or bay?

A gulf or bay is a part of an ocean or sea extending into the land.

What is a strait?

A strait is a narrow passage of water connecting two large bodies of water.

What is a sound?

A sound is a passage of water so shallow, that its depth may be easily measured.

What is a channel?

A channel is a passage of water wider than a strait.

What is a lake?

A lake is a body of water surrounded by land.

Lesson 4.

What is a river?

A river is a large stream of water flowing from high land into some other body of water. Small streams are called brooks, rivulets, creeks or rills.

NOTE.—The place where a river rises is called its source. The place where it empties is called its mouth.

When rivers enter into the sea by several mouths, the land included between those mouths is called a delta.

The right bank of a river is on the right hand, and the left bank on the left hand, going down the stream.

From the mouth of a river towards its source is *up*, and from its source towards its mouth is *down*.

A steep, rapid descent of a river is called *rapids* or *falls*. A small waterfall is called a *cascade;* a great one, a *cataract*.

The Basin or Valley of a river is the entire tract drained by the river. A plateau is a level plain.

What is a haven or harbor?

A haven or harbor is a small part of the sea where ships may anchor safely.

How many continents are there?

There are two continents, the eastern and the western.

What do they comprise?

The eastern continent comprises the grand divisions of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The western continent comprises the grand divisions of North and South America.

NOTE.—Australia, the largest island in the world, is by some called a continent.

Lesson 5.

NORTH AMERICA.

What are the political divisions of North America, and their capitals?

The political divisions of North America and their capitals are:

Countries.	Capitals.
British America,	Ottawa,
Danish America,	Lichtenfels,
United States,	Washington,
Central America,	
Mexico,	Mexico.

NOTE. — Alaska (formerly called Russian America) was purchased from Russia by the United States in 1867.

What division in the north? in the northeast? in the centre? in the south? in the southwest?

What bounds North America on the north? What on the east? What ocean on the southwest and west?

Lesson 6.

MOUNTAINS.

What mountains in North America?

The Rocky mountains and the Alleghany range. The Alleghany range is in the eastern part of the United States.

The Rocky Mountains are in the western part of North America, and are called, in Mexico, Sierra Madre.

What islands in North America?

Arctic, or Parry Islands,	Bermudas,
Prince William Land,	Bahamas,
Greenland,	Vancouver Island,
Iceland,	Washington,
Newfoundland,	Southampton,
Cape Breton,	West Indies.

NOTE. — Locate and describe each island, by stating where it is situated, and by what waters it is surrounded.

Model.—Greenland is in the northeastern part of North America, having the Atlantic Ocean on the east and south, Baffin's Bay and Davis's Strait on the west, and the Arctic Ocean on the north.

Lesson 7.

CAPES.

What are the principal capes of North America?

Cape Farewell,	Cape Lookout,
Cape Race,	Cape Fear,
Cape Sable (N. S.),	Cape Sable (Florida),
Cape Ann,	Cape San Lucas,
Cape Cod,	Cape Prince of Wales.
Cape Hatteras,	Cape Mendocino.

NOTE. — Locate and describe each cape after the model.

Model.— Cape Race is the southeastern extremity of Newfound land, and extends south into the Atlantic Ocean.

PENINSULAS.

What peninsulas in North America?

Labrador,	Yucatan,
Nova Scotia,	Lower California,
Florida,	Ala

NOTE.— Locate and describe each peninsula after the model.

Model. — Nova Scotia is in the eastern part of North America, having the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the north, the Atlantic Ocean on the east and south, and the Bay of Fundy on the west.

Lesson 8.

SEAS, GULFS, AND BAYS.

What seas, gulfs, and bays in North America?

Polar Sea,	Gulf of Mexico,
Baffin's Bay,	Caribbean Sea,
Hudson's Bay,	Bay of Honduras,
James's Bay,	Bay of Campeche,
Gulf of St. Lawrence,	Gulf of California.

NOTE. — Locate and describe each after the model.

Model.—Hudson's Bay is north of the centre of British America, and opens into the Atlantic Ocean through Hudson's Strait.

What are the principal straits in North America?

Davis's Strait,	Windward Passage,
Hudson's Strait,	Mona Passage,
Strait of Bellisle,	Channel of Yucatan,
Florida Strait,	Behring Strait.

NOTE.—Locate and describe each after the model.

Model.— Behring Strait is in the northwestern part of North America, and connects the Arctic and Pacific Oceans, and separates North America from Asia, and is about 36 miles wide.

RIVERS.

What are the principal rivers in North America?

Mackenzies,	Red,
Nelson,	Rio Grande,
St. Lawrence,	Colorado,
Mississippi,	Columbia,
Missouri,	Fraser's.

NOTE. — Locate and describe each after the model.

Model. — Mackenzies River is the outlet of Great Slave Lake, which is near the centre of British America, and runs northwest, and empties into the Arctic Ocean.

Lesson 9.

UNITED STATES.

How many States are there?

There are thirty-seven States, divided into Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western States.

How many are there in each division?

There are six Eastern, four Middle, eleven Southern, and sixteen Western States.

What are the names and capitals of each?

EASTERN STATES.

States.	Capitals.	Situation
Maine,	Augusta,	On Kennebec River.
New Hampshire,	Concord,	On Merrimac River.
Vermont,	Montpelier,	On Winooski River.
Massachusetts,	Boston,	On Boston Harbor.
Rhode Island,	Providence,	On Providence River.
	Newport,	On Narragansett Bay.
Connecticut,	Hartford,	On Connecticut River.
	New Haven,	On New Haven Bay.

Lesson 10.

MIDDLE STATES.

States.	Capitals.	Situation.
New York,	Albany,	On Hudson River.
New Jersey,	Trenton,	On Delaware River.
Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg,	On Susquehanna River
Delaware,	Dover,	On Jones's Creek.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Maryland,	Annapolis,	On Severn River.
Virginia,	Richmond,	On James River
West Virginia,	Charleston,	On Great Kanawha R.
North Carolina,	Raleigh,	Near Neuse River.
South Carolina,	Columbia,	On Congaree River.
Georgia,	Atlanta,	Near Blue Ridge Mts.
Florida,	Tallahassee,	North of Apalachee Bay.
Alabama,	Montgomery,	On Alabama River.
Mississippi,	Jackson,	On Pearl River.
Louisiana,	New Orleans,	On Mississippi River.
Texas,	Austin,	On Colorado River.

Lesson 11.

WESTERN STATES.

Michigan,	Lansing,	On Grand River.
Wisconsin,	Madison,	On Fourth Lake.
Minnesota,	St. Paul,	On Mississippi River.
Ohio,	Columbus,	On Scioto River.
Indiana,	Indianapolis,	On west fork of White R.
Illinois,	Springfield,	Near Sangamon River.
Iowa,	Des Moines,	On Des Moines River.
Kentucky,	Frankfort,	On Kentucky River.
Tennessee,	Nashville,	On Cumberland River
Missouri,	Jefferson City,	On Missouri River.
Arkansas,	Little Rock,	On Arkansas River.
Kansas,	Topeka,	On Kansas River.
California,	Sacramento,	On Sacramento River.
Oregon,	Salem,	On Willamette River.
Nevada,	Carson City,	On Carson River.
Nebraska,	Lincoln,	S.E. part of State.

NOTE.—Bound and describe each State.

Lesson 12.

TERRITORIES.

How many Territories are there?

There are ten Territories, as follows:

Territories.	Capitals.	Situation.
Washington,	Olympia,	On Puget's Sound.
Idaho,	Boise City,	On Boise River.
Dakota,	Yankton,	On Missouri River.
Wyoming,	Cheyenne,	On Lodge-Pole Creek.
Colorado,	Denver,	Cherry Creek.
Indian,	Tahlequah,	Neosho River.
New Mexico,	Santa Fé,	Near the Rio Grande
Arizona,	Tucson,	Santa Cruz River,
Utah,	Salt Lake City,	Near Great Salt Lake,
Montana,	Virginia City,	On Madison Fork.
Alaska,	Sitka,	On Sitka Island.

Lesson 13.

What bounds the United States on the north? What ocean on the east? What gulf on the south? What ocean on the west? What country on the southwest? Which is the most northeastern State? Which is the most southern? Which is the most western? Which is the most northwestern? What thirteen States border on the Atlantic Ocean? What five States border on the Gulf of Mexico? What States and Territories border on the Pacific Ocean?

Which is the largest State in the Union?

Texas. (*Texas contains about* 274,400 *square miles.*)

Which is the smallest?

How many States as large as Rhode Island would Texas make?

More than 170.

How many as large as Massachusetts?

More than 30.

What number of States as large as Connecticut will California make?

Nearly 40.

Lesson 14.

EASTERN OR NEW ENGLAND STATES.

What are the Eastern or New England States?

What bounds Maine on the north? East? South? West?

NOTE. — Locate and describe each river, lake, mountain, bay, island, town or city, after the models given.

What rivers in Maine?

St. John,	Kennebec,
St. Croix,	Androscoggin,
Penobscot,	Saco.

Model.—St. John River rises in the Highlands, between Maine and Canada, and runs in a southeasterly direction, forming the northeast boundary between Maine and Canada East for about 90 miles, and empties into the Bay of Fundy.

What lakes in Maine?

Chesuncook,	Schoodic,
Moosehead,	Sebago,
Grand,	Umbagog.

Model. — Moosehead Lake is west of the centre of the State, and has the Kennebec River for its outlet.

Lesson 15.

What mountains in Maine?

Mt. Katahdin and Green Mountains.

Model. — Mt. Katahdin is near the centre of the State, east of Chesuncook Lake.

What bays in Maine?

Passamaquoddy,	Frenchman's
Machias,	Penobscot,
Englishman's,	Casco Bay.

Model.— Casco Bay is in the southwestern part of Maine, and opens into the Atlantic Ocean.

What islands on the coast of Maine?

Grand Menan,	Deer,
Mt. Desert,	Fox.

Model. — Deer Island is in the Eastern part of Penobscot Bay, and is surrounded by the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and Penobscot Bay.

What are the principal towns in Maine?

AUGUSTA,	Hallowell,
Portland,	Eastport,
Bangor,	Machias,
Bath,	Lewiston.
Gardiner,	Saco.

Model.— Portland is in the southwestern part of the State, on Casco Bay, and is northeast from Boston.

Lesson 16.

What bounds New Hampshire on the north? East? South? West?

What rivers in New Hampshire?

Connecticut,	Nashua,
Merrimac,	Pemigewasset.

What mountains in New Hampshire?

White Mountains and Mt. Monadnock.

What lake in New Hampshire?

Winnipiseogee.

What are the principal towns in New Hampshire?

CONCORD,	Exeter,
Dover,	Great Falls,
Manchester,	Hanover,
Portsmouth,	Nashua.

What bounds Vermont on the north? East? South? West? What rivers in Vermont?

Connecticut,	Lamoille,
Missisque,	Winooski.

What mountains in Vermont?

Green Mountains.

What are the principal towns in Vermont?

MONTPELIER,	Bennington,
Burlington,	Middlebury,
Brattleboro,	Vergennes.

Lesson 17.

What bounds Massachusetts on the north? East? South? West? What rivers in Massachusetts?

Connecticut,	Blackstone,
Merrimac,	Housatonic.

What bays on the coast of Massachusetts?

Massachusetts and Buzzard's Bay.

What capes in Massachusetts?

Cape Ann, Cape Cod, and Cape Malabar.

What islands southeast of Massachusetts?

Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and Elizabeth Islands.

What are the principal towns in Massachusetts?

BOSTON,	Salem,
Lowell,	Plymouth,
Charlestown,	New Bedford,
Cambridge,	Worcester,
Roxbury,	Springfield.

Lesson 18.

What bounds Rhode Island on the North? East? South? West?

What rivers in Rhode Island?

Blackstone and Providence.

What bay in Rhode Island?

Narragansett.

What islands in Rhode Island?

Rhode and Block Islands.

What are the principal towns in Rhode Island?

PROVIDENCE,	Greenwich,
Newport,	Warren,
Bristol,	Smithfield.

What bounds Connecticut on the north? East? South? West?

What rivers in Connecticut?

Connecticut,	Farmington,
Housatonic,	Thames.

What are the principal towns in Connecticut?

HARTFORD,	Norwich,
New Haven,	New London,
Bridgeport,	Middletown.

Lesson 19.

REVIEW OF THE EASTERN STATES.

Which is the largest State? Which is the smallest?

How many States of the size of Rhode Island would Maine make?

More than twenty-five.

For what is Maine distinguished?

Maine is distinguished for its fine harbors and extensive forests.

What are the principal exports of Maine?

The principal exports of Maine are lumber, granite, lime, and potatoes.

For what is New Hampshire noted?

New Hampshire is noted for the magnificent scenery of its mountains, and the abundance of its granite.

Its chief source of wealth consists in the manufactures of cotton and wool, and in agricultural products. It has but 18 miles of sea coast.

What may be said of Vermont?

Vermont derives its name from the mountains that pass through the State.

Its chief source of wealth is farming, raising live stock, wool, and the manufacture of maple sugar.

What are the principal exports of Vermont?

Wool, butter, cheese, and maple sugar are the principal exports of Vermont.

Lesson 20.

What may be said of Massachusetts?

Massachusetts is a populous and wealthy State. Its chief source of wealth consists in the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, and large quantities of boots and shoes. It has a very large commerce, second only to New York.

What may be said of Rhode Island?

Rhode Island is the smallest State in the Union. The manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, iron, and jewelry, are the chief sources of its wealth.

What may be said of Connecticut?

Connecticut derives its principal wealth from the manu-

facture of cotton and woollen goods, and a great variety of useful articles; such as paper, coaches, buttons, combs, and clocks.

Lesson 21.

What is the highest peak of the White Mountains?

What lake is partly in Vermont and partly in Canada?

What river unites the waters of Winnipiseogee Lake with Merrimac River?

To what system or range do the Green Mountains belong?

The Green Mountains are the continuation of the Alleghany range.

What island is southeast of New Hampshire?

What peninsula is the southeastern extremity of Massachusetts?

What sound and island south of Connecticut?

To what State does Long Island belong?

Long Island belongs to New York. It is 140 miles in length.

What towns in Massachusetts are noted in its early history?

Plymouth is noted as the place where the Pilgrim Fathers first landed. At Concord, Lexington, and Charlestown were fought the first battles of the Revolution.

Lesson 22.

MIDDLE STATES.

Which are the Middle States?

What bounds New York on the north? East? South? West?

What rivers in New York?

St Lawrence,	Susquehanna,
Hudson,	Chenango,
Mohawk,	Genesee,
Delaware,	Oswego,
Black,	Saranac.

What lakes in New York?

Erie,	Long,
Ontario,	Oneida,
Champlain,	Cayuga,
George,	Seneca,
Black,	Chautauqua.

What mountains in New York?

Adirondack,	Highlands,
Catskill,	Mount Tahawus.

Lesson 23.

What are the principal towns in New York?

ALBANY,	Syracuse,
New York,	Rochester,
Brooklyn,	Canandaigua,
Buffalo,	Oswego,
Troy,	Dunkirk,
Utica,	Elmira.

What bounds New Jersey on the north? East? South? West?

What rivers in New Jersey?

Delaware,	Hudson,
Passaic,	Raritan.

What capes in New Jersey?

Sandy Hook and Cape May.

What bays in New Jersey?

Great and Little Egg Harbors.

What are the principal towns in New Jersey?

TRENTON,	Jersey City,
Newark,	Paterson,
New Brunswick,	Princeton.

Lesson 24.

What bounds Pennsylvania on the north? East? South? West?

What are the principal rivers in Pennsylvania?

Lehigh,	Susquehanna,
Schuylkill,	Alleghany,
Delaware,	Monongahela.

What mountains in Pennsylvania?

Alleghany Mountains,	Laurel Ridge,
Blue Mountains,	Chesnut Ridge.

What are the principal towns in Pennsylvania?

HARRISBURG,	Chambersburg,
Philadelphia,	Carlisle,
Lancaster,	Erie,
Reading,	Alleghany City,
Pittsburg,	Easton.

What bounds Delaware on the north? East? South? West?

What rivers in Delaware?

Delaware,	Nanticoke.

What cape and bay in Delaware?

Delaware Bay and Cape Henlopen.

What are the principal towns in Delaware?

DOVER,	New Castle,
Wilmington,	Smyrna.

Lesson 25.

REVIEW OF THE MIDDLE STATES.

What cataracts or falls in New York?

Niagara Falls on Niagara River, between Lake Erie and

Ontario, are the most noted in the world. There are falls on the Genesee River, near Rochester, and Trenton Falls, on West Canada Creek.

What noted towns in New York.

West Point is noted for its being the seat of the United States Military Academy, Saratoga for its mineral waters, Syracuse for its manufacture of salt, and Rochester for its extensive flour mills.

What canals connect the Hudson River with Lake Champlain, Hudson River and Lake Erie, and the Hudson River with Delaware River?

Lesson 26.

For what is Pennsylvania most distinguished?

Pennsylvania is distinguished for its immense mines of iron and coal. The anthracite coal is found mostly between the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers. The bituminous coal in the western part of the State.

What may be said of New Jersey?

New Jersey is principally an agricultural State. Immense quantities of fruits and vegetables are sent to New York and Philadelphia.

For what is Delaware noted?

Delaware is the smallest State except Rhode Island, and is noted for its numerous flour and powder mills.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Which are the Southern States?

What bounds Maryland on the north? East? South? West?

What are the principal rivers in Maryland?

Susquehanna, Potomac,
Patuxent, Youghiogeny (*Yo ee ga'ny*)

What bay in Maryland?

Chesapeake Bay, which divides Maryland into the eastern and western shore.

What are the principal towns in Maryland?

ANNAPOLIS,	Hagerstown,
Baltimore,	Frederick,
Havre de Grace,	Cumberland.

How is the District of Columbia situated?

The District of Columbia is situated on the left bank of the Potomac, and is the seat of the United States Government. It contains the city of Washington, which is the capital of the United States, and Georgetown.

Lesson 27.

What bounds Virginia on the north? East? South? West?

What are the principal rivers in Virginia?

Potomac,	James,
Rappahannock,	Nottoway,
York,	Meherrin,
Mattapony,	Staunton,
Pamunky,	Shenandoah.

What mountains in Virginia?

Alleghany and Blue Ridge.

What capes in Virginia?

Cape Charles and Cape Henry, at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay.

What are the principal towns in Virginia?

RICHMOND,	Charlottesville,
Norfolk,	Staunton,
Fredericksburg,	Yorktown
Lynchburg,	Petersburg.

What bounds West Virginia on the north? East? South? West?

What are the principal rivers in West Virginia?

Ohio,	Kanawha,
Monongahela,	Little Kanawha,
Guyandotte,	Big Sandy.

What mountains separate West Virginia from Virginia?

Alleghany.

What are the principal towns in West Virginia?

WHEELING,	Beverly,
Morgantown,	Charlestown.

Lesson 28.

What bounds North Carolina on the north? East? South? West?

What rivers in North Carolina?

Chowan,	Neuse,
Roanoke,	Cape Fear,
Tar,	Yadkin.

What sounds in North Carolina?

Albemarle and Pamlico.

What mountains in North Carolina?

The Alleghany and Blue Ridge?

What are the principal towns in North Carolina?

RALEIGH,	Beaufort,
Newbern,	Washington,
Wilmington,	Charlotte.

What bounds South Carolina on the north? East? South? West?

What rivers in South Carolina?

Great Pedee,	Little Pedee,
Santee,	Edisto,
Wateree,	Combahee,
Congaree,	Savannah.

What are the principal towns in South Carolina?

Columbia, Georgetown,
Charleston, Beaufort,
Camden, Greenville.

What bounds Georgia on the north? East? South? West?

What rivers in Georgia?

Savannah, Oconee,
Ogeechee, Ocmulgee,
Altamaha, Santilla,
St. Mary's, Chattahoochee.

What mountains in Georgia?

Blue Ridge and Alleghany.

What are the principal towns in Georgia?

MILLEDGEVILLE, Macon,
Savannah, Atlanta,
Augusta, Columbus.

Lesson 29.

What bounds Florida on the north? East? South? West?

What rivers in Florida?

St. Mary's, Apalachicola,
St. John's, Choctawhatchie,
Suwanee, Perdido,
Escambia, Oscilla.

What capes in Florida?

Cape Cannaveral, Cape Romans,
Cape Florida, Cape St. Blas.
Cape Sable,

What are the principal towns in Florida?

TALLAHASSEE, Pensacola,
Key West, St. Augustine.

What bounds Alabama on the north? East? South? West?

What rivers in Alabama?

Tennessee,	Alabama,
Chattahoochee,	Tombigby,
Choctawhatchie,	Black Warrior.

What are the principal towns in Alabama?

MONTGOMERY,	Huntsville,
Mobile,	Tuscumbia,
Tuscaloosa,	Selma.

Lesson 30.

What bounds Mississippi on the north? East? South? West?

What rivers in Mississippi?

Pascagoula,	Big Black,
Pearl,	Yazoo,
Mississippi,	Tombigby.

What are the principal towns in Mississippi?

JACKSON,	Port Gibson,
Natchez,	Monticello,
Vicksburg,	Woodville.

What bounds Louisiana on the north? East? South? West?

What rivers in Louisiana?

Mississippi,	Red,
Washita,	Sabine.

What lakes in Louisiana?

Pontchartrain,	Bistineau,
Borgne,	Chetimaches.

What are the principal towns in Louisiana?

BATON ROUGE,	Donaldsonville,
New Orleans,	St. Francisville,
Shreveport.	Natchitoches.

What bounds Texas on the north? East? South? West?

What rivers in Texas?

Sabine,	Colorado,
Neches,	Guadalupe,
Trinity,	Nueces,
Brazos,	Rio Grande.

What bays in Texas?

Galveston,	Corpus Christi.
Matagorda,	

What are the principal towns in Texas?

AUSTIN,	San Antonio,
Galveston,	Nacogdoches,
Houston,	San Augustine.

Lesson 31.

REVIEW OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

What two States border on the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay?

What six States border on the Atlantic?

What five States border on the Gulf of Mexico?

What two States border on the Mississippi River?

What eight States border on Tennessee?

What river separates South Carolina from Georgia?

What river separates, in part, Georgia from Alabama?

What river separates Louisiana from Texas?

What river separates Texas from Mexico?

What large river runs through the northern part of Alabama?

What are the principal productions of Maryland and Virginia?

The chief productions of Maryland and Virginia are wheat, corn, and tobacco. Iron and coal are the chief minerals.

What may be said of North Carolina?

North Carolina derives its chief wealth from her pine forests, which produce large quantities of pitch, tar, turpentine, and lumber.

What are the chief sources of wealth in South Carolina?

Cotton and rice are the principal products of South Carolina. About two-thirds of all the rice in the United States is raised in South Carolina.

What may be said of the productions of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi?

Very large quantities of cotton, rice, corn, and sweet potatoes are produced in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi

What are the productions of Florida and Louisiana?

Cotton, rice, sugar, and lumber are the chief products of Florida, and sugar and cotton of Louisiana. A large part of all the sugar made in the United States from sugar-cane is produced in Louisiana.

Lesson 32.

WESTERN STATES.

Which are the Western States?

What bounds Michigan on the north? East? South? West?

What are the principal lakes in and around Michigan?

Superior,	Erie,
Huron,	Michigan.
St. Clair,	

What are the principal rivers in Michigan?

Saginaw,	Grand,
Kalamazoo,	Maskegon,
St. Joseph's,	Manistee.

What are the principal towns in Michigan?

LANSING,	Kalamazoo,
Detroit,	Ypsilanti,
Ann Arbor,	Marshall.

Lesson 33.

What bounds Wisconsin on the north? East? South? West?

What are the principal rivers in Wisconsin?

Mississippi,	Black,
Wisconsin,	Chippewa.

What are the principal towns in Wisconsin?

MADISON,	Kenosha,
Milwaukee,	Beloit,
Racine,	Janesville.

What bounds Minnesota on the north? East? South? West?

What are the principal rivers in Minnesota?

St. Croix,	Minnesota,
Mississippi,	Red River of the North.

What lakes in Minnesota?

Red,	Leech,
Vermillion,	Mille Lacs,
Cass,	Itasca.

What are the principal towns in Minnesota?

ST. PAUL,	Stillwater,
St. Anthony,	Faribault,
Minneapolis,	Winona.

Lesson 34.

What bounds Ohio on the north? East? South? West?

What are the principal rivers in Ohio?

Ohio,	Miami,
Muskingum,	Maumee,
Scioto,	Sandusky.

What are the principal towns in Ohio?

COLUMBUS,	Zanesville,
Cincinnati,	Chillicothe,
Cleveland,	Sandusky,
Dayton,	Steubenville.

What bounds Indiana on the north? East? South? West?

What are the principal rivers in Indiana?

Ohio,	Wabash,
White,	Kankakee.

What are the principal towns in Indiana?

INDIANAPOLIS,	La Fayette,
New Albany,	Evansville,
Madison,	Terre Haute.

Lesson 35.

What bounds Illinois on the north? East? South? West?

What are the principal rivers in Illinois?

Wabash,	Illinois,
Kaskaskia,	Mississippi.

What are the principal towns in Illinois?

SPRINGFIELD,	Peoria,
Chicago,	Quincy,
Galena,	Alton,
Cairo,	Rock Island.

What bounds Iowa on the north? East? South? West?

What are the principal rivers in Iowa?

Mississippi,	Des Moines,
Iowa,	Missouri.

What are the principal towns in Iowa?

DES MOINES,	Keokuk,
Dubuque,	Davenport,
Burlington,	Iowa City.

Lesson 36.

What bounds Kentucky on the north? East? South? West?

What are the principal rivers in Kentucky?

Ohio,	Green,
Big Sandy,	Cumberland,
Licking,	Tennessee,
Kentucky,	Salt.

What are the principal towns in Kentucky?

FRANKFORT,	Covington,
Louisville,	Newport,
Lexington,	Paducah.

What bounds Tennessee on the north? East? South? West?

What are the principal rivers in Tennessee?

Cumberland,	Mississippi,
Tennessee,	Duck.

What are the principal towns in Tennessee?

NASHVILLE,	Chattanooga,
Memphis,	Columbia,
Knoxville,	Murfreesboro'.

Lesson 37.

What bounds Missouri on the north? East? South? West?

What are the principal rivers in Missouri?

Mississippi,	Osage,
Missouri,	Gasconade.

What are the principal towns in Missouri?

JEFFERSON CITY,	Lexington,
St. Louis,	Boonville,
St. Joseph,	Cape Girardeau.

What bounds Arkansas on the north? East? South? West?

What are the principal rivers in Arkansas?

Mississippi, Arkansas,
St. Francis, Washita,
White, Red.

What are the principal towns in Arkansas?

Little Rock, Bolivar,
Fort Smith, Van Buren,
Helena, Arkansas.

Lesson 38.

What bounds Kansas on the north? East? South? West?

What are the principal rivers in Kansas?

Kansas, Arkansas.

What are the principal towns in Kansas?

Topeka, Lecompton,
Leavenworth, Neosho City.

What bounds California on the north? East? South? West?

What are the principal rivers in California?

Sacramento, San Buenaventura,
San Joaquin, Great Colorado.

What mountains in California?

Sierra Nevada, Coast Mountains.

What are the principal towns in California?

Sacramento City, Stockton,
San Francisco, San Miguel,
San José, Los Angeles.

What bounds Oregon on the north? East? South? West?

What are the principal rivers in Oregon?

Columbia, Snake
Willamette,

What mountains in Oregon?

Blue, Cascade Mountains

What are the principal towns in Oregon?

Salem,	Corvallis,
Portland,	Umpqua City.

Lesson 39.

REVIEW OF THE WESTERN STATES.

Which five States border on the Ohio River?

Which ten States border on the Mississippi River?

What mountains separate Tennessee from North Carolina?

What river separates, in part, Indiana from Illinois?

Name and locate three of the most important cities of the Western States?

What are the principal productions of the Western States?

Wheat, corn, wool, pork, potatoes, wine, flax, hemp, butter, cheese, and live stock.

Tobacco and hemp are important products of Kentucky and Missouri.

What are the mineral productions of the Western States?

Iron, lead, and coal are found in immense quantities in Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa.

Iron, coal, and salt are found in Ohio, Kentucky, and Arkansas.

Iron and lead are found in Indiana. Large quantities of lead are found in Wisconsin, and the richest copper mines in the world are found in Michigan.

For what is Kentucky noted?

Kentucky is noted for fossil remains of animals, and for its mammoth cave.

For what is Illinois noted?

Illinois is noted for its extensive prairies, and the fertility of its soil.

For what is California noted?

California is noted for its gold and quicksilver mines,

the exceeding fertility of its soil, and the gigantic size of its forest trees.

Lesson 40.

TERRITORIES

Name the Territories of the United States, and give the boundaries of each, with their capitals and chief towns. (See Lesson 12.)

What river separates Washington Territory from Oregon?

What river separates the Indian Territory from Texas?

Which is the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains in the United States?

Fremont's Peak, in Idaho.

What great lake in Utah?

What may be said of the mineral productions of these Territories?

Gold is found in Idaho, Nevada, Colorado and Arizona, and silver in Arizona and Nevada.

Large quantities of salt may be made from the numerous lakes, which are nearly all salt.

What may be said of the animals of these Territories?

Immense herds of buffalo, deer, and horses roam over the prairies. Grizzly bears, wild goats, and sheep are found in the mountainous regions.

In what direction is Pike's Peak from St. Louis?

In what direction from St. Louis is Salt Lake City?

In what direction from St. Louis is Yankton?

In what direction from St. Louis is Tucson?

Lesson 41.

REVIEW OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name the rivers, beginning on the northeast, that flow into the Atlantic Ocean.

Name the rivers that flow into the Gulf of Mexico.

Name the rivers, beginning on the south, that flow into the Pacific Ocean.

Name the capes that are on the Atlantic coast, beginning on the north.

Name the capes of the United States that extend into the Gulf of Mexico.

Name the capes that extend into the Pacific Ocean, beginning on the south.

Name the bays on the Atlantic coast, beginning on the north.

What bays in the Gulf of Mexico?

What bays on the Pacific coast of the United States?

What are the principal islands on the Atlantic coast?

What are the eastern branches of the Mississippi River, beginning on the north?

What are the western branches of the Mississippi River, beginning on the south?

What canal, now building, connects the Great Lakes with the Mississippi?

The Fox and Wisconsin Canal, uniting Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, will open water communication between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River.

What canal connects Lake Michigan with the Illinois River?

Illinois Canal connects Lake Michigan and the Illinois River.

Lesson 42.

In what direction is Portland from Boston?

In what direction is Augusta from Portland?

In what direction is Concord from Boston?

In what direction is Montpelier from Boston?

In what direction is Providence from Boston?

In what direction is Boston from New York?

In what direction is Albany from New York?

In what direction is Buffalo from Albany?

In what direction is New York from Philadelphia?

In what direction is Harrisburg from Philadelphia?

In what direction from Philadelphia is Washington?

In what direction from Washington is Chicago? Cincinnati? St. Louis? New Orleans? Mobile? Savannah? Charleston?

In what direction from Cincinnati is Chicago? St. Louis? Frankfort? Nashville?

Which States produce the most wheat?

Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, and Pennsylvania.

Which States produce the most corn?

Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky.

Which States produce the most cotton?

Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas.

Which States produce the most tobacco?

Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Maryland.

Which States produce the most sugar and molasses?

Louisiana, Georgia, and Florida.

Lesson 43.

Which States produce the most maple sugar?

New York and Vermont.

Which States produce the most wine?

California and Ohio.

Which States produce the most rice?

South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina.

Which States produce the most wool?

Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan

Which States produce the most coal?

Pennsylvania produces about three-fourths of the whole quantity of coal, and Ohio produces a large part of the remainder.

Which are the nine largest cities in the United States, in the order of their population?

New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

Lesson 44.

BRITISH AMERICA.

What may be said of the British provinces?

The British provinces are the Dominion of Canada, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and British Columbia.

NOTE. — Quebec was formerly Canada East, and Ontario was Canada West.

The Dominion of Canada was formed in 1867, by uniting the four provinces, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

What are the Provinces and Capitals?

Provinces.	Capitals.
Ontario,	Toronto,
Quebec,	Quebec,
New Brunswick,	Fredericton,
Nova Scotia,	Halifax,
Prince Edward Island,	Charlottetown,
Newfoundland,	St. John's,
British Columbia,	New Westminster.

What are the principal towns in British America?

OTTAWA,	Toronto,
Montreal,	Halifax,
Quebec,	St. John (N. B.).

What island at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence?
What island east of the Gulf of St. Lawrence?
What island west of British America?

Lesson 45.

What island east of New Brunswick?
What island northeast of Nova Scotia?
What strait separates Nova Scotia from Cape Breton Island?

What two small islands, south of Newfoundland, belonging to the French?

Miquelon and St. Pierre.

What river separates Quebec from Ontario?

What river in the west flows into the Gulf of Georgia, and for what is it noted?

Fraser's River, and is noted for its gold mines.

What remarkable bay between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick?

Bay of Fundy, in which the tide often rises more than 70 feet, at the head of the bay.

What strait separates Newfoundland from Labrador?

Where are Sidney and Pictou situated, and for what are they noted?

Pictou is in the northern part of Nova Scotia, and Sidney is in the eastern part of the island of Cape Breton; both are noted for their coal mines.

What are the principal exports of British America?

The principal exports of British America are lumber, furs, coal, fish, gypsum, grain, and grindstones.

For what is Newfoundland noted?

Newfoundland is noted for its cod-fisheries and its fogs.

In what direction is Quebec from Boston?
In what direction is Montreal from Quebec?
In what direction is Halifax from Quebec?
In what direction is Halifax from Boston?

Lesson 46.

DANISH AMERICA.

What does Danish America include?

Danish America includes Greenland and Iceland.

What may be said of Greenland?

It has not as yet been satisfactorily ascertained whether

Greenland is an island, or a part of an Arctic continent yet undiscovered

What are the principal towns?

Lichtenfels, Lievely, Upernavik.

What cape south of Greenland?

What may be said of Iceland?

Iceland is formed from the eruptions of volcanoes.

For what is Iceland noted?

Iceland is noted for its boiling springs, called geysers, and for its volcanic mountain, Mount Hecla.

What is the principal town?

Reikiavik is the chief town.

In what direction is Iceland from Greenland?

What can be said of Alaska?

Alaska, until 1867 constituting Russian America, is now one of the Territories of the United States.

The principal settlement is Sitka, on Sitka Island.

The Territory is inhabited chiefly by Indians and Esquimaux.

What Sound, what Inlet, and what Island on the West?

Lesson 47.

MEXICO.

What bounds Mexico on the north? East? South? West?

What river separates Mexico from the United States?

What Mountains in Mexico?

The principal chain is Sierra Madre.

What Volcanoes?

Popocatapetl, Orizaba, Toluca, Jorullo, and others.

What are the principal towns?

Mexico,	Acapulco,
Vera Cruz,	San Blas,
Puebla,	Mazatlan,
Guadalaxara,	Tampico.

What are the principal seaports?

Vera Cruz and Tampico are the principal seaports on the Gulf of Mexico; Acapulco, San Blas, and Mazatlan on the Pacific; and Guaymas on the Gulf of California.

What peninsulas in Mexico?

Old or Lower California and Yucatan are peninsulas of Mexico.

What may be said of Yucatan?

But little is known of Yucatan. It is noted for its ruins of ancient temples.

Balize, a part of Yucatan, is a British province.

What is the principal seaport of Balize?

Balize.

What may be said of the productions of Mexico?

Most of the fruits and vegetables of tropical climates are found in the low lands; while on the high table lands are found the productions of more temperate climates.

Where is the Gulf and Isthmus of Tehuantepec?

What are the principal seaports of Honduras?

Truxillo and Omoa.

What seaport on San Juan River, east of Lake Nicaragua?

Greytown.

What is the eastern shore of Nicaragua called?

The Mosquito Shore.

Lesson 48.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

What does Central America comprise?

Central America comprises:

Countries.	Capitals.
Guatemala,	New Guatemala.
Honduras,	Comayagua.
San Salvador,	San Salvador.
Nicaragua,	Managua,
Costa Rica,	San José.

What are the boundaries of each division?
What bay north of Central America?
What sea on the north and east?
What lakes in Central America?
What rivers in Central America?
What cape on the north?

What may be said of the climate and productions of Central America?

The climate and productions of Central America are nearly the same as the low lands of Mexico. Logwood, lignum vitæ, mahogany, and coffee are among the principal exports.

In what direction is Central America from Mexico?
In what direction is Balize from New Orleans?

Lesson 49.

WEST INDIES.

Into what groups are the West Indies divided?

The West Indies are usually divided into the

Greater Antilles, Bahamas.
Lesser Antilles,

NOTE. — Some geographers give the names of Caribbean, Windward, and Leeward to a part of the Lesser Antilles.

Of what do the Greater Antilles consist?

The Greater Antilles consist of —

Countries,	Capitals,	Chief Towns.
Cuba,	Havana,	Matanzas.
Hayti,	Port-au-Prince,	Aux Cayes.
Jamaica,	Spanishtown,	Kingston.
Porto Rico,	St. John's,	Mayagues.

What do the Lesser Antilles include?

The Lesser Antilles include that chain of islands which extend from Porto Rico to South America.

Which are the most important of these?

The most important of these are —

Santa Cruz,	Martinico,
Guadeloupe,	Barbadoes,
Dominica,	Trinidad.

Where are the Bahamas situated

The Bahamas are north of the West Indies, and comprise about 400 islands and rocks.

What is the most important town?

The most important commercial town is Nassau, on the island of New Providence.

In what direction is Hayti from Cuba?

In what direction is Porto Rico from Hayti?

In what direction is Cuba from Florida?

What strait separates Cuba from Hayti?

Windward Passage.

What strait between Hayti and Porto Rico?

Mona Passage.

For what is Guanahani, or St. Salvador, noted?

Guanahani is noted as being the first land in America discovered by Christopher Columbus.

What are the principal productions of the West Indies?

The principal productions of the West Indies are tobacco, sugar, molasses, coffee, cotton, spices, and tropical fruits.

Mahogany and logwood are also very abundant.

For what are the West Indies noted?

The West Indies are noted for destructive hurricanes.

In what direction is Havana from Washington? from Charleston? from New Orleans?

In what direction is Matanzas from Havana?

Lesson 50.

SOUTH AMERICA.

What bounds South America on the north? East? South? West?

What are the political divisions of South America?

Countries	Capitals.
United States of Colombia,	Bogota.
Venezuela,	Caracas.
Guiana (English),	Georgetown.
Guiana (Dutch),	Paramaribo.
Guiana (French),	Cayenne.
Brazil,	Rio Janeiro.
Ecuador,	Quito.
Peru,	Lima.
Bolivia,	Sucre.
Paraguay,	Asuncion.
Uraguay,	Montevideo.
Argentine Confederation,	Buenos Ayres.
Chili,	Santiago.
Patagonia,	No Government.

What divisions border on the Caribbean Sea?

What divisions border on the Atlantic Ocean?

What border on the Pacific?

What are the boundaries of each division?

Lesson 51.

What are the principal rivers in South America?

Amazon, St. Francisco,
Rio de la Plata, Colorado,
Orinoco, Magdalena.

What are the principal branches of the Amazon?

The Rio Negro and Madeira are the principal branches of the Amazon.

What are the principal capes?

Cape Gallinas, Cape Horn,
Cape St. Roque, Cape Blanco.

What mountains in South America?

The Andes in the west, the Brazilian Andes in the east, and the Parime in the north.

What are some of the highest volcanic peaks?

Aconcagua, the highest volcanic mountain in the world
Cotopaxi, Pichincha.
Gualatieri,

What islands north of South America?

Curaçoa, Tobago,
Margarita, Barbadoes.
Trinidad,

What island at the mouth of the Amazon River?

Joannes.

What islands south and southeast of Patagonia?

Terra del Fuego, Falkland.
Staten,

What islands west of Chili?

Juan Fernandez, St. Felix.

What bay on the northwest coast of New Grana la.

Bay of Panama.

Lesson 52.

What isthmus connects North and South America?

The Isthmus of Panama connects North and South America, and is 30 to 70 miles wide.

What strait separates Patagonia from Terra del Fuego?

Strait of Magellan.

What desert between Chili and Peru?

Atacama.

What lake between Peru and Bolivia?

Titicaca.

What lake in Venezuela opening to the Caribbean Sea?

Maracaybo.

For what is South America particularly noted?

South America is celebrated for its lofty mountains, majestic rivers, and its immense plains, called pampas, selvas, and llanos.

What may be said of the trees and fruits of South America?

The rosewood, mahogany, logwood, and india-rubber tree, cinchona or Peruvian bark tree abound in South America; and delicious fruits, as oranges, citrons, pine-apples, grapes, and figs, grow in great abundance.

What may be said of the animals of South America?

Vast herds of horses and cattle roam over the plains, and are a great source of wealth to the inhabitants.

The jaguar or the South American tiger, and the condor, the largest bird of flight known, are among the largest animals. The vampire bat is found here, which lives by sucking the blood from other animals.

Huge alligators and serpents of monstrous size abound in the rivers and marshes of the tropical regions. The boa-constrictor is sometimes found 25 to 30 feet in length.

Lesson 53.

What may be said of the mineral products of South America?

The mineral productions of South America are of very great value.

Gold and silver are found in great abundance in most of the countries that border on the mountains.

Platina is found in New Granada and Brazil. Quicksilver is found in Peru. Copper and iron is found in Peru, Chili, and Brazil. Diamonds, topazes, and emeralds are also found in Brazil.

What are the principal exports of South America?

The principal exports of South America are coffee, sugar, hides, horns, tallow, cotton, dyewoods, cocoa, gold, silver, Peruvian bark, cayenne pepper, vanilla, and india-rubber.

What are the principal seaports on the Carribbean Sea?

Carthagena, La Guayra, Cumana, and Paramaribo.

What are the principal seaports on the Atlantic Ocean?

Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Buenos Ayres.

What are the principal seaports on the Pacific Ocean?

Valparaiso, Arica, Callao, Guayaquil, and Panama.

Lesson 54.

Which are the six largest cities of South America, in the order of their population?

Rio Janeiro,	Lima,
Buenos Ayres,	Santiago,
Bahia,	Quito.

What may be said of the river Amazon?

The Amazon is the largest river on the globe. Its entire length is about 4000 miles. It is navigable for vessels drawing five or six feet of water 3000 miles. Its mouth is nearly 150 miles wide.

What river connects the Rio Negro with the Orinoco River?

The river Casiquiare.

On what small island is Cape Horn?

Cape Horn is on Horn Island, southeast of Hermit Island, the most southerly of the group called Terra del Fuego.

What islands off the coast of Peru, from which immense quantities of guano are taken?

The Chincha and Lobos Islands.

For what is Potosi noted?

The richest silver mines in the world.

In what direction is South America from the United States?
In what direction is Lima from Washington?
In what direction is Bahia from Lima?
In what direction is Rio Janeiro from Lima?

Lesson 55.

EUROPE.

What bounds Europe on the north? East? South? West?

What are the political divisions of Europe?

Countries.	Capitals.
Norway,	Christiania.
Sweden,	Stockholm.
Russia,	St. Petersburg.
Germany,	Berlin.
Austria,	Vienna.
Turkey,	Constantinople.
Greece,	Athens.
Italy,	Turin.
Switzerland,	Berne.
Netherlands or Holland,	Hague.

Countries.	Capitals.
Belgium,	Brussels.
Denmark,	Copenhagen
Great Britain and Ireland,	London.
France,	Paris.
Spain,	Madrid.
Portugal,	Lisbon.

Lesson 56.

What countries in the northwest? What in the northeast? What in the southeast? What in the south? What in the southwest? What in the west?

What rivers flow into the White Sea?

Onega, Dwina, and Mezene.

What river flows into the Arctic Ocean?

Petchora.

What rivers flow into the Caspian Sea?

Ural and Volga.

What rivers flow into the Black Sea?

Don, Dnieper, Bug, Dniester, and Danube.

What rivers flow into the Baltic Sea?

Duna, Niemen, Vistula, and Oder.

What rivers flow into the North Sea?

Elbe, Weser, Ems, Rhine, Meuse and Scheldt.

What river flows into the English Channel?

Seine.

What rivers flow into the Bay of Biscay?

Loire and Gironde.

What river flows into the Gulf of Lyons?

Rhone.

What are the rivers of Spain and Portugal?

Minho, Duero, Tagus, Guadiana, Guadalquivir, and Ebro

What rivers in Italy?

Po, Tiber, and Adige.

What rivers in England?

Thames, Severn, Mersey, and Humber.

What river between Sweden and Russia?

Tornea.

What rivers in Ireland?

Shannon, Boyne and Liffey.

Lesson 57.

What seas in and around Europe?

White, Kara, Caspian, Azov, Black, Marmora, Archipelago, Mediterranean, Adriatic, Irish, North, and Baltic.

What straits and channels in Europe?

Enikale or Yenikale, Bosphorus, Dardanelles, Otranto, Messina, Bonifacio, Gibraltar, English Channel, Dover Strait, St. George's Channel, Bristol Channel, North Channel, Skager Rack, and Cattegat.

What capes in Europe?

North Cape, Cape Matapan, Cape Trafalgar, Cape St. Vincent, Cape Finisterre, and the Naze.

What mountains in Europe?

Ural, Caucasus, Carpathian, Balkan, Apennines, Alps, Auvergne, Cevennes, Cantabrian, Sierra Morena, Sierra Nevada, Pyrenees, Dofrafield, and Kiolen.

What islands northwest of Norway?

Loffoden Islands.

For what are these islands noted?

For the celebrated maelstrom.

What islands north and northwest of the British Isles?

What islands in the Mediterranean Sea?

Cyprus, Rhodes, Candia, Malta, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica Minorca, Majorca, and Ivica.

Lesson 58.

What lakes in the northern part of Russia?

Lakes Onega and Ladoga.

What lakes in Sweden?

Lakes Wener, Wetter, and Malar.

What lakes in Switzerland?

Lakes Constance, Geneva, and Neufchatel.

What gulfs open into the Baltic Sea?

Gulf of Finland and Gulf of Bothnia.

What gulf opens into the White Sea?

Gulf of Onega.

What bay west of France?

What peninsula in the Black Sea?

What peninsula in the southern part of Greece?

The peninsula of the Morea.

What isthmus connects the Crimea to the main land?

Isthmus of Perekop, which is about 15 miles wide.

What is the eastern coast of the Mediterranean called?

The Levant.

Where is the Ionian Republic?

The Ionian Republic consists of several islands in the Ionian Sea, on the west of Greece. It is under the protection of Great Britain.

Which are the most important of these islands?

The most important of these islands are Corfu, Paxo, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cephalonia, Zante, and Cerigo.

Which are the principal seaports?

Corfu and Zante are the principal seaports.

Lesson 59.

Where are the Cyclades?

The Cyclades, the principal islands of the Grecian Archipelago, are southeast of Greece. They are so called because they lie in a circle around Delos, the most important of them.

For what is Delos noted?

Delos is noted as being the birth-place of Apollo and Diana, and as containing the famous temple and oracle of Apollo.

What gulf separates, in part, the Morea from the rest of Greece?

The Gulf of Lepanto.

Where is the island of Elba situated, and for what is it noted?

The island of Elba lies off the western coast of Tuscany, and is noted as the place to which the Emperor Napoleon was first banished.

For what is Corsica noted?

Corsica is noted as the birth-place of Napoleon.

What island in the Grecian Archipelago east of Greece?

Negroponte.

For what is Athens, the capital of Greece, noted?

Athens is celebrated as having been the birth-place of many illustrious philosophers and poets of ancient times, and also for the numerous remains of works of art; the most remarkable of which are the Acropolis and the Parthenon, or temple of Minerva.

What name is given to the northern part of Greece?

The northern part of Greece is called Hellas.

What town in Greece is the chief seaport of foreign trade?

Patras, on the gulf of the same name, is the chief port of foreign trade.

Lesson 60.

What does Great Britain comprise?

Great Britain comprises England, Scotland, and Wales. These, with Ireland and numerous colonies in every quarter of the globe, form the British Empire.

What may be said of the manufactures of Great Britain?

Great Britain surpasses every other country in the world in the variety and amount of her manufactures.

What are the principal towns in England?

LONDON,	Bristol,
Liverpool,	Sheffield,
Manchester,	Plymouth,
Birmingham,	Portsmouth,
Leeds,	Chatham.

For what are most of these noted?

London is noted as the first city in the world in wealth, commerce, and population.

Liverpool is noted for its extensive docks, Manchester for its manufacture of cotton goods, Birmingham for its manufacture of hardware, Leeds for woollen goods, Sheffield for its cutlery, and Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham are the principal naval stations.

What are the principal towns in Scotland?

EDINBURGH,	Aberdeen,
Glasgow,	Dundee.

For what are they noted?

Edinburgh is celebrated for the excellence and elegance of its buildings.

Glasgow is noted for its manufacture of a great variety of cotton goods, and also for its iron manufactures.

Dundee is celebrated for its linen manufactures.

Lesson 61.

What are the principal towns in Ireland?

Dublin,	Cork,
Belfast,	Limerick.

For what is Belfast noted?

Belfast is noted as the principal market in Ireland for Irish linens.

What are the principal towns in France?

PARIS,	Bordeaux,
Lyons,	Rouen,
Marseilles,	Nantes.

For what are some of these noted?

Lyons is noted for its silks; Rouen for its cotton, woollen, and linen goods; Bordeaux for brandies and wines.

What important commercial city in the north of France?

Havre.

What important seaport in the south of France?

Marseilles.

What are the principal seaports in Norway?

Christiana, Bergen, and Drontheim.

For what is Hammerfest noted?

Hammerfest is farther north than any other European town.

What are the principal seaports of Sweden?

Stockholm, Gottenburg, and Carlscrona.

For what is Carlscrona distinguished?

Carlscrona is distinguished as the principal station of the Swedish navy.

Where is Fahlun, and for what is it noted?

Fahlun is south of the centre of Sweden, and is noted for its copper mines.

In 1870 all the German States were united in one empire, and the King of Prussia was made Emperor.

Berlin is the capital of Prussia and Germany.

What are the chief towns in Austria?

Vienna, Prague, Pesth, and Trieste.

What are the chief towns in Prussia?

Berlin, Breslau, Cologne, Konigsberg, and Dantzic.

Lesson 62.

What groups of islands west and north of Scotland?

What sea between England and Ireland?

What islands in the Irish Sea?

What is the southwestern extremity of England called?

What islands southwest of Land's End?

What three islands in the English Channel off the northwest coast of France?

Alderney, Guernsey, and Jersey.

Which are the largest lakes in Scotland?

Loch Lomond and Loch Ness.

What canal in France, and what waters does it connect?

Languedoc Canal, 153 miles in length, connects the Mediterranean Sea with the river Garonne and the Bay of Biscay.

What are the principal naval ports in France?

Brest, Toulon, Cherbourg, and L'Orient.

For what is Switzerland noted?

Switzerland is noted for its sublime mountain scenes and its beautiful lakes.

What bay north of Holland?

Zuyder Zee.

What islands at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee?

What strait separates the island of Zealand from Sweden?

The Sound.

What seaport on the Sound, and for what is it noted?

Elsinore is situated on a small island in the Sound, and is noted as the place where taxes are levied on all but Danish and Swedish vessels passing to the Baltic.

Where are Lapland, Finland, and Poland situated?

Lesson 63.

What are the principal seaports of Spain?

The principal seaports of Spain are Barcelona, Carthagena, and Malaga, on the Mediterranean Sea, and Cadiz on the Atlantic Ocean.

For what is Malaga noted?

Malaga is noted for its wines and fruits.

What republic in the northeast of Spain?

Andorra.

What is the principal seaport of Portugal?

Lisbon.

Where is Gibraltar, and for what is it noted?

Gibraltar is the southern promontory of Spain, and contains the strongest fortress in the world. It belongs to Great Britain.

How wide are the Straits of Gibraltar, and in what direction does the current run?

The Straits of Gibraltar are about 15 miles wide in their narrowest place. There is a powerful central current running at the rate of six miles an hour, which flows from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean.

Where is Port Mahon?

Port Mahon, one of the best harbors of the Mediterranean Sea, is on the island of Minorca.

What small republic on the Adriatic Sea in the eastern part of Italy?

San Marino.

What is the principal seaport of Austria?

Trieste is the principal seaport of Austria, and is situated on the northern part of the Adriatic Sea.

What are the principal northern seaports of Russia?

Riga, on the Gulf of Riga; Cronstadt, the port of St. Petersburg, on the Gulf of Finland; Archangel, on the White Sea, are the principal northern seaports.

Which is the most important seaport of Russia in the Black Sea?

Odessa, in the northwest part of the Black Sea, is the principal southern seaport of Russia.

Lesson 64.

What are the chief commercial cities of Holland and Belgium?

The chief commercial cities of Holland and Belgium are Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Antwerp.

For what are Dantzic, Konisberg, and Stettin noted?

They are noted for their large exports of wheat.

Which is the chief commercial city of Germany?

Hamburg.

Of what does Denmark consist?

Denmark consists of the islands in the Baltic and Atlantic, the peninsula of Jutland, and the German duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg.

What are the principal exports of Europe?

Cotton and woollen goods, hardware, and coal are obtained from England.

Wines, brandy, linen, silks, cotton and woollen goods from France.

Wines, fruits, wool, oil, quicksilver, and sumac are obtained from Spain and Portugal.

Fruits, oil, wheat, cork, cheese, and marble are obtained from Italy and Greece.

Carpets, silks, cotton, leather, figs, wool, and opium are obtained from Turkey.

Watches, jewelry, linens, thread, and laces are obtained from Switzerland.

Woollens, linens, velvets, gin, butter, and cheese are obtained from Holland.

Wheat, hemp, flax, leather, tallow, furs, canvas, and iron are obtained from Russia.

Timber, iron, copper, alum, and tar are obtained from Norway and Sweden.

Lesson 65.

What are the mineral productions of Europe?

Iron and lead are found in England, Sweden, and Russia. Tin is found in immense quantities in Cornwall, England. Copper is found in Sweden, Russia, Germany, and Hungary. Quicksilver is found in Spain, Germany, and Austria. Coal is very abundant in England, Spain, and Belgium. Silver, gold, mercury, and salt are found in Austria. The salt mines of Wieliczka are the richest in the world.

In what direction from London is Edinburgh? From London is Copenhagen? From London is Amsterdam? From London is Dantzic? From Paris is Lyons? From Paris is Marseilles? From Paris is Vienna? From Paris is Rome? From Rome is Corinth? From Corinth is Athens? From Rome is Constantinople? From Constantinople is Smyrna? From Constantinople is Odessa? From Constantinople is St. Petersburg? From Paris is Lisbon? From London is Quebec? From London is New York?

Which is further north, Marseilles or Boston?

Which is further north, London or Washington?

Which is further north, Boston or Constantinople?

Which is further north, Paris or Quebec?

Lesson 66.

ASIA.

What bounds Asia on the north? East? South? West?

What are the countries of Asia?

Countries.		Capitals.
Siberia,		Tobolsk.
Chinese Empire.	China,	Pekin.
	Thibet,	Lassa.
	Corea,	Kingkita.
	Mongolia.	
	Mantchooria.	
	Soongaria.	
Empire of Japan.	Niphon.	
	Sikoke.	Jedo, or Yeddo.
	Kiusiu.	
	Jesso, etc.	
India.	Hindoostan.	
	Farther India.	
Farther India.	Birmah.	
	Siam.	
	Anam.	
	Laos.	
	Malacca.	

Countries.	Capitals.
Beloochistan,	Kelat.
Afghanistan,	Cabul.
Turkestan, or Independent Tartary,	Bokhara.
Georgia,	Teflis.
Turkey,	Smyrna.
Syria,	Damascus.
Persia,	Teheran.
Arabia,	Mecca.

NOTE. — Give the boundaries of each country, and insert and describe the principal towns in each.

Lesson 67.

What rivers flow into the Arctic Ocean?

Obe, Yenesei, and Lena.

What rivers flow east?

Amoor, Hoang Ho, and Yangtse Kiang.

What rivers flow south?

Mecon, Meinam, Irrawaddy, Brahmaputra, Ganges, Nerbudda, Indus, Tigris, and Euphrates.

What rivers flow into the Aral Sea?

Amoo and Sihon.

What river flows into the Caspian Sea?

Ural.

What sea and gulfs on the north of Asia?

Sea of Kara, Gulf of Obe, Gulf of Yenesei, and Gulf of Lena.

What gulfs on the south?

Gulf of Tonquin, Gulf of Siam, Gulf of Martaban, and Gulf of Cambay.

What five seas on the east?

Kamtschatka, Ochotsk, Japan, Yellow, and China

NOTE.—The southern part of the Ochotsk is sometimes called the Sea of Jesso.

What bay and sea on the south?

Bay of Bengal and Sea of Arabia.

What seas and gulf on the west?

Aral Sea, Caspian Sea, Red Sea, and Persian Gulf.

What isthmus connects Asia and Africa?

Isthmus of Suez, which is about 72 miles wide.

What strait separates Asia from America?

Bhering's Strait, which is 36 miles wide.

What straits and channels on the east and south?

Channel of Tartary, Bashee Channel,
Strait of Sangar, Strait of Malacca,
Strait of Corea, Strait of Ormus,
Colnett's Strait. Strait of Bab el Mandeb.
Strait of Formosa,

What are the principal mountains in Asia?

Ural, Altai, Himalaya, Ghaut, Caucasus, Taurus, and Mount Ararat.

What islands on the north of Asia?

Nova Zembla and New Siberia.

What islands on the east?

Aleutian or Fox Islands, Kurile Islands, Seghalien, Lew Chew, Patchew, Formosa, Hongkong, and Hainan.

Lesson 68.

What groups of islands lie east and southeast of Asia?

Magellan's Archipelago, Ladrone Islands, Caroline Islands, Pelew Islands, Philippine Islands, New Guinea, Spice Islands, Celebes, and Borneo.

What island southwest of Malacca?

Sumatra.

What island south of Hindoostan?

Ceylon.

What peninsulas in Asia?

Kamtschatka, Corea, Farther India, Malacca, Hindoostan, and Arabia.

What islands southwest of Hindoostan in the Arabian Sea?

Laccadive and Maldive Islands.

What island directly east of Sumatra?

Banca is directly east of Sumatra, and is celebrated for its valuable tin mines.

What islands in the Bay of Bengal, west of Farther India?

Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

What cape on the north?

Northeast Cape or Cape Severo Vostochnoi.

What cape south of Kamtschatka?

Cape Lopatka.

What capes on the east and south?

East Cape, Cambodia, Cape Romania, Cape Comorin.

Lesson 69.

What are the principal ports of China?

The principal ports of China are Canton, Macao, Hongkong, Shanghai, Ningpo, Fuhchow, and Amoy.

What are the principal ports of the Empire of Japan?

The principal ports of the Empire of Japan are Jedo, Nangasaki, Hakodadi, and Kanagawa.

Locate and describe the following cities in Farther India.

Mandelay, Singapore,
Bangkok, Rangoon.

Locate and describe the following cities in Hindoostan.

Calcutta, Lucknow,
Bombay, Surat,
Madras, Lahore,
Delhi, Goa.

Locate and describe the following places in Persia.

Teheran, Bushire,
Ispahan, Shiraz.

Locate and describe the following places in Arabia.

Mecca, Medina, and Aden.

Locate and describe the following places in Turkey in Asia.

Smyrna, Aleppo,
Damascus, Brusa,
Jerusalem, Bagdad.

Which is the largest seaport of Turkey, and for what is it celebrated?

Symrna is the chief seaport of Turkey in Asia, and is noted as the great commercial emporium of Western Asia.

What is the principal seaport of Turkey on the Black Sea?

Trebisonde.

What are the most noted animals in Asia?

The most noted animals are the elephant, lion, tiger, hyena, rhinoceros, crocodile, and huge serpents.

Camels abound in Arabia, the finest horses are found in Persia and Arabia, and the shawl goat in Thibet.

The bear, otter, sable, beaver, and ermine abound in Siberia.

Lesson 70.

What are the mineral productions of Asia?

The chief minerals of Asia are gold, silver, diamonds and gems, iron, lead, and tin.

The finest diamonds are found in Hindoostan. Pearls are found in the Persian Gulf. Rubies and other precious stones are found in Farther India.

Tin in great quantities is found in the island of Banca

What are the chief exports of Asia?

Valuable furs are exported from Siberia. Immense quantities of tea from China. Japanware, porcelain, and camphor from Japan. Diamonds, opium, indigo, sugar, saltpetre, raw silk and cotton, and drugs are exported from Hindoostan. Pearls, shawls, carpets, and leather from Persia. Carpets, wool, opium, rhubarb, and dried fruits from Turkey. The best coffee in the world, horses, myrrh, and frankincense from Arabia. Sugar, pepper, benzoin, and gamboge from Siam.

What two small islands at the entrance of Canton Bay?

Macao and Hongkong. Victoria, the chief town of the latter, is an important seaport.

Where is Lake Baikal, and for what is it noted?

Lake Baikal is in the southern part of Siberia, and is noted for its seal-fisheries.

What deserts in the Chinese Empire?

The Desert of Cobi and Sandy Desert.

What deserts in Arabia?

The Desert of Akhaf and the Desert of el Ahmed.

What noted sea or lake in Turkey?

The Dead Sea, or Lake Asphaltites.

Lesson 71.

AFRICA.

What bounds Africa on the north? East? South? West?

What countries in Africa?

Countries.	Capitals.
Morocco,	Morocco.
Algeria,	Algiers.
Tunis,	Tunis.
Tripoli,	Tripoli.
Barca,	Derne.
Fezzan,	Mourzouk.
Egypt,	Cairo.
Nubia,	Khartoom.
Abyssinia,	Gondar.
Zanguebar,	Zanzibar.
Mozambique,	Mozambique.
Cape Colony,	Cape Town.
Ethiopia.	
Guinea,	Loango.
Soudan,	Sackatoo.
Liberia,	Monrovia.
Senegambia,	Bathurst.
Sierra Leone,	Freetown.

What countries in the north? What countries in the east? What in the south? What in the west?

Lesson 72.

What are the principal rivers in Africa?

Nile,	Niger,
Zambeze,	Senegal,
Congo,	Orange.

What mountains in the north?

Atlas Mountains.

What mountains in the east?

Mountains of the Moon.

What mountains in the south?

Snow Mountains.

What mountains in the west?

Kong Mountains.

What islands northwest of Africa?

Canary, Madeira, and Azores.

What islands west of Senegambia?

Cape Verd Islands.

What islands lie some distance southwest of Africa?

Ascension and St. Helena.

What large island east of Mozambique?

Madagascar.

What islands east of Madagascar?

Bourbon and Mauritius.

What islands in the Mozambique Channel?

Comoro.

What islands northeast of Madagascar?

Almirante, Seychelle, and Coetivi.

What cape on the north?

Cape Bon.

What cape on the east?

Cape Guardafui.

What cape on the south?

Cape of Good Hope.

What capes on the west?

Cape Palmas, Cape Verd, Cape Blanco, and Cape Bojador

What great desert in the interior of Africa?

Sahara.

To what is this subject?

This desert is subject to a hot, dry wind, called the simoon, which sometimes causes great suffering.

What are found in this desert?

Verdant spots, called oases.

Lesson 73.

Locate and describe the following towns in Northern Africa.

Morocco,
Algiers,
Mogadore,
Tunis,
Tripoli.

Locate and describe the following towns in Eastern Africa.

Cairo,
Alexandria,
Damietta,
Suez,
Gondar,
Zanzibar.

Locate and describe the following towns in Western Africa.

St. Paul de Loando,
Loango,
Abeokuta,
Monrovia,
Freetown,
Bathurst.

Which are the six largest cities, in the order of their population?

Alexandria,
Cairo,
Tunis,
Morocco,
Abeokuta,
Fez,
Algiers.

Lesson 74.

For what is Africa noted?

Africa is noted for its immense deserts, its pyramids and other monuments of antiquity, and its ferocious animals.

What are some of the most remarkable animals?

The elephant, lion, rhinoceros, leopard, hippopotamus, zebra, antelope, camel, ostrich, and gorilla are the most noted animals in Africa.

What are the principal exports of Africa?

The exports from Northern Africa are hides, olive oil, skins, leather, ivory, gum, wax, gold dust, ostrich feathers, and dates.

The exports from Eastern Africa are gold, ivory, senna, ostrich feathers, and gum.

The exports from Cape Colony are wine, hides, ivory, and wool.

The exports from Western Africa are palm oil, ivory, gold dust, gums, and dyewoods.

In what direction is Africa from the United States?
In what direction is Africa from Europe?
In what direction is Africa from Asia?
In what direction is Algiers from Paris?
In what direction is Morocco from Algiers?
In what direction is Tunis from Algiers?
In what direction is Cairo from Algiers?

Lesson 75.

OCEANICA.

Of what does Oceanica consist?

Oceanica consists of the numerous islands lying southeast of Asia, and most of those in the Pacific Ocean.

How is Oceanica divided?

Oceanica is divided into Malaysia, Australasia, and Polynesia.

What does Malaysia include?

Malaysia includes most of the islands that lie nearest to Asia on the southeast.

Which are the most important of these islands?

Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Philippine Islands, Spice Islands, and Banca.

Which are the most important seaports in Malaysia?

The most important seaports of Malaysia are Batavia, the capital of Java, and Manilla, the capital of the Philippine Islands, situated on the island of Luzon.

What does Australasia comprise?

Australasia comprises Australia, Van Diemen's Land or Tasmania, Papua or New Guinea, New Zealand, New Caledonia, and many other smaller islands.

Lesson 76.

What are the political divisions of Australia?

The political divisions of Australia are North Australia, South Australia, West Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland.

What are the most important towns?

The most important towns are Melbourne and Sydney. Adelaide is the capital of South Australia, Perth of West Australia, and Brisbane of Queensland.

What does Polynesia include?

Polynesia includes most of the islands scattered over the Pacific Ocean.

Which are the most important groups?

The most important of these are the Sandwich, Society, Friendly, Marquesas, Central Archipelago, Magellan Archipelago, Ladrone, and Caroline Islands.

Which is the most important town in Polynesia?

Honolulu, on Oahu, one of the Sandwich Islands, is the only town of note in Polynesia.

What may be said of the inhabitants of Oceanica?

The inhabitants of Oceanica belong either to the Malay, or the savage negro race called Papuans.

What strait separates Australia from Tasmania?

Bass's Strait.

What strait separates Australia from Papua?

Torres's Strait.

What strait separates S imatra from Java?

Strait of Sunda.

What strait separates Borneo from Celebes?

Strait of Macassar.

Which is the largest river in Australia?

Murray.

Which is the largest of the Sandwich Islands?

Hawaii is the largest of the Sandwich Islands, and is noted for its volcanoes, which are in a state of constant activity.

Lesson 77.

What are the principal productions of Malaysia?

No part of the world is richer in vegetable productions than the islands of Malaysia. Coffee, rice, sugar, indigo, mace, cinnamon, nutmeg, cloves, pepper, camphor, and all fruits common to tropical climates are produced in great abundance.

What may be said of the minerals in Oceanica?

Gold is very abundant in Australia and Borneo. It is found in Luzon, and in Sumatra. Diamonds are also found in Borneo, and, in some of the islands, pearls of very great value.

Copper, iron, coal, and lead are found in large quantities in Australia.

Banca is particularly noted for its mines of tin.

What are the principal exports of Oceanica?

The principal exports are spices of all kinds, coffee,

sugar, rice, indigo, camphor, tin, hemp, wool, tobacco, gutta percha, gold, and pearls.

In what direction from the United States is Australia?

In what direction from Australia is New Zealand?

In what direction from Australia are the Sandwich Islands?

In what direction from the Sandwich Islands are the Society and Friendly Isles?

In what direction from the Sandwich Islands are the Marquesas and Washington Islands?

In what direction are the Sandwich Islands from California?

What islands east of Australia?

In what direction from Australia are the Friendly Isles?

Lesson 78.

What is the circumference of the earth, or the distance round it?

The circumference of the earth is about 25,000 miles.

What is the diameter of the earth, or the distance through its centre?

The diameter of the earth is nearly 8000 miles.

How may the surface of the earth be represented?

The surface of the earth may be represented on a globe, or on a plain surface called a map.

How is the surface of the earth supposed to be divided?

The surface of the earth is supposed to be divided by circles.

What are these circles called?

These circles are called the Equator, parallels of latitude, meridians of longitude, and the Tropical and Polar circles.

Note.— Circles that divide the earth into two equal parts are denominated great circles. Circles that divide the earth into unequal parts are small circles. The Equator and Meridians of longitude are great circles.

What is the axis of the earth?

The axis of the earth is a straight line, supposed to be drawn through its centre from north to south, on which it turns.

What are called the poles of the earth?

The ends of the earth's axis are called poles. The northern is called the North pole, and the southern is called the South pole.

Lesson 79.

What are Tropical circles?

The parallels of latitude drawn 23½ degrees north and south of the Equator are called Tropical circles. The northern is called the Tropic of Cancer, and the southern the Tropic of Capricorn.

What are the Polar circles?

The parallels of latitude drawn 23½ degrees from each pole are called Polar circles. The northern is called the Arctic, and the southern is called the Antarctic Circle.

What are zones?

The divisions of the earth's surface made by the Tropical and Polar circles are called zones.

How many zones are there?

There are five zones. The north frigid, the north temperate, the torrid, the south temperate, and the south frigid.

The frigid zones extend around each pole 23½ degrees.

The temperate zones are between the torrid and frigid zones, and are about 43 degrees in width.

The torrid zone extends 23½ degrees on each side of the Equator, and is 47 degrees wide.

How are each of the zones bounded?

What is the breadth of each zone in degrees and statute miles?

Lesson 80.

How is the circumference of the earth divided?

The circumference of the earth is divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees, and the length of each degree is about $69\frac{1}{4}$ statute miles, or 60 geographical miles.

NOTE.—The length of a degree of latitude being measured on a meridian is always the same; but the length of a degree of longitude being measured on the Equator and the different parallels, becomes less and less toward each pole.

What is latitude?

Latitude is the distance of any place from the Equator, either north or south, and extends 90 degrees.

What is longitude?

Longitude is the distance of any place from any given meridian, either east or west, and extends 180 degrees.

What is generally assumed as the first meridian?

The meridian passing through the royal observatory at Greenwich is assumed by the English as the first meridian.

NOTE.—Civilized nations reckon the first meridian from their own capitals. The United States has adopted the meridian passing through Washington, and France the meridian passing through Paris. Washington is 77 degrees west of Greenwich.

What is the Equator?

The Equator is a great circle equally distant from the poles, and divides the earth into two equal parts, called the northern and the southern hemisphere.

Lesson 81.

How is the Equator represented on a map of the world?

The Equator is represented on a map of the world by a circle or line drawn from east to west, equally distant from each pole.

What are parallels of latitude?

Parallels of latitude are circles or lines supposed to be drawn parallel to the Equator.

How are parallels represented on a map or globe?

Parallels are represented on a map or globe by circles or lines drawn from east to west, parallel to the Equator.

What are meridians of longitude?

Meridians of longitude are great circles supposed to be drawn round the earth through the poles, cutting the Equator at right angles.

How are meridians of longitude represented on a map?

Meridians of longitude are represented on a map by circles or lines drawn from north to south, cutting the Equator at right angles.

For what are latitude and longitude mainly used?

Latitude and longitude are mainly used to ascertain the direction and distances of places from one another.

NOTE. — No place can have a greater longitude than 180 degrees, and a greater latitude than 90 degrees. It would be sufficiently accurate, for all practical purposes, to call a degree of latitude 70 miles.

What is the distance in miles of one place from another place; that is two degrees directly north or south of it?

A little less than 140 miles.

What is the distance in miles, if they are four degrees north or south of each other?

Lima is nearly in the same longitude as Washington, and the difference of latitude is little more than 50 degrees.

What is the distance between them?

$50 \times 70 = 3500$ miles.

Lesson 82.

New Orleans and St. Louis are nearly in the same longitude, and the difference of latitude is $8\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.

What is the distance in a direct line?

$70 \times 8\frac{1}{2} = 595$, or nearly 600 miles.

Quebec and Boston are nearly in the same longitude, and the difference of latitude is $4\frac{1}{3}$ degrees.

What is the distance?

$70 \times 4\frac{1}{3} = 303$, or about 300 miles.

Tallahassee and Lansing are nearly in the same longitude, and the difference of latitude is 12 degrees.

What is the distance between them?

$70 \times 12 = 840$ miles, nearly.

Algiers is nearly in the same longitude as Paris, and the difference of latitude is 12 degrees.

What is the distance between them?

$70 \times 12 = 840$ miles, nearly.

NOTE.— The length of a degree of longitude corresponding to every fifth degree of latitude may be ascertained from tables. (See table, on last page.)

The city of New York and Columbus, in Ohio, are nearly in the same latitude. The difference of longitude is 9 degrees, and the length of a degree of longitude corresponding to the latitude of New York is 53 miles.

What is the distance between them?

$53 \times 9 = 477$ miles, or nearly 500 miles.

Providence and Chicago are nearly in the same latitude. The difference in longitude is $16\frac{1}{5}$ degrees, and the length of a degree of longitude is about 52 miles.

What is the distance between them?

$52 \times 16\frac{1}{5} = 842$ miles, or about 800 miles.

Lesson 83.

What is the distance between Providence and Rome? Between Washington and Sacramento City?

NOTE. — When places are not nearly of the same latitude or longitude, first ascertain the distance between them in degrees by the difference of latitude and longitude. This distance, represented by lines, will form the two sides of a right angled triangle The third side may be found by the square root.

The difference of latitude between Philadelphia and New Orleans is about 10 degrees, or 700 miles, nearly. The difference of longitude is 15 degrees. The length of a degree of longitude corresponding to the latitude of Philadelphia is 53 miles, or 15 + 53 = 795 miles. The square root of the sum of the squares of the two numbers is about 1050.

Ascertain, by means of latitude and longitude, the approximate distances between the following places:

What is the distance between Washington and Cincinnati? Between Boston and Madison? Between Savannah and Cleveland? Between Boston and Marseilles? Between Washington and Athens? Between New York and Constantinople? Between Washington and Pekin? Between Washington and Lima? Between New York and the city of Mexico?

NOTE.—When maps are accurately drawn, the distances from one place to another may be ascertained by means of a pair of dividers or a rule, using the scale of miles at the bottom of the map.

Lesson 84.

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW AND EXAMINATION.

How many oceans are there?
Between what countries is the Atlantic Ocean?
Between what countries is the Pacific Ocean?
Where is the Indian Ocean?

Where is the Arctic or Northern Ocean?
Where is the Southern or Antarctic Ocean?
How wide is the Atlantic Ocean?

3000 miles wide.

How wide is the Pacific?

10,000 miles wide.

What is the extent of the Indian Ocean?

6500 miles long, and from 4000 to 6000 miles wide.

What are the boundaries of the temperate zones?
What are the boundaries of the torrid and frigid zones?
How many degrees of longitude can a place have?
How many degrees of latitude can a place have?
Where is Prince William's Land?
Where is Grinnell's Land?
What island north of Hudson's Bay?
Where is Melville Island and Sound?
What bay east of Hudson's Bay?
What bay south of Hudson's Bay?
What rivers flow into Hudson's Bay?
What river flows into Great Slave Lake?
What lakes in British America?
What sound south of Russian America?
What sound west of Russian America?
What river flows into Norton Sound?
What two archipelagoes southwest of Russian America?

Prince of Wales and George III.

Where is Fraser's River, and for what is it noted?
What is the most Western cape of the United States?

Lesson 85.

What names are given to the different ranges of the Rocky Mountains, in the western part of the United States?

What names are given to the different ranges of the Alleghany Mountains, through their entire length, on the eastern coast?

What mountains in California near the seacoast?

What river in Oregon flows into the Columbia River?

What lake in Minnesota is the source of the Mississippi?

Itasca.

Which is the largest lake of fresh water on the globe?

Lake Superior.

Which is further from Canton, New York or San Francisco?
Where is Chaleur Bay?
Where is Georgian Bay?
Where is Green Bay?
What lake northeast of Georgian Bay?
Where is James's Bay?
What forts on the west side of Hudson's Bay?

What mountains in Russian America?

Mount Elias and Mount Fairweather. Mount Elias is the highest mountain in North America, being 17,860 feet in height.

What three States border on the north bank of the Ohio River?
What two States border on the south bank?
What States border on the east bank of the Mississippi River?
What States border on the west bank of the Mississippi River?
What States are separated by the Connecticut River?
What by the Delaware River?
What by the Potomac River?
What by the Savannah River?
What by the Chattahoochee River?
What by the Sabine River?

Lesson 86.

What river between Mexico and Texas?
What river forms a part of the northern boundary of Texas?
What river separates Florida from Alabama?
What rivers separate Maine from New Hampshire?
What river forms part of the boundary between Western Virginia and Kentucky?

Draw the Penobscot River and its branches, and locate the important towns on its banks, stating on which bank each town is situated.

Draw the Ohio River and its branches, and locate the important towns on its banks.

Draw the Illinois River and its branches, and locate the important towns on its banks.

Draw the Mississippi and its branches, and locate the important towns on its banks.

Draw the Missouri River and its branches, and locate the important towns on its banks.

What important canal in Michigan?

A canal around the Rapids of St. Mary's River, which obstruct navigation between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. The depth of the water in the canal is 12 feet.

Where is Port Royal?

Where is St. Helena Sound or Inlet?

Where is Key West?

Where are the Tortugas?

For what is San Francisco noted?

San Francisco is the great metropolis of the Pacific Ocean. It has one of the finest and safest harbors on the globe, which communicates with the Pacific Ocean through a strait one mile in width, called the Golden Gate.

What lake northwest of the City of Mexico?

What lake near the City of Mexico?

What cluster of islands about nine hundred miles east of South Carolina?

Lesson 87.

For what is Turk Island, one of the Bahamas, noted?

Turk Island is famous for its salt ponds, from which salt is obtained in large quantities.

For what is Central America noted?

Central America is noted for the numerous volcanoes along its Pacific coast, many of which are in an active state.

Where is the Mosquito Territory?

The Mosquito Territory extends along the eastern shore of Central America, and is inhabited by a race of Indians.

What is the eastern cape of Central America?

Where is Aspinwall, and how is it connected with Panama?

For what is Bogota noted?

Bogota is noted for the falls of Tequendama near it, which are on a branch of the Magdalena River. The water descends in an unbroken mass from 600 to 900 feet.

Where is Cuzco, and for what is it noted?

Cuzco is south of the centre of Peru, and is celebrated as the residence of the ancient Incas.

By whom are the vast plains in Brazil inhabited?

The vast plains called pampas are inhabited by herdsmen called guachos, who acquire great skill in the use of the lasso in catching cattle.

How do pampas, selvas, and llanos differ?

Where is the volcano of Aconcagua situated.

What is the chief city of Bolivia?

La Paz is the chief city of Bolivia, and is situated on a branch of the Beni in the western part of the State.

What is the chief seaport for Bolivia?

Arica, in Peru, is the chief seaport for Bolivia.

What part of the coast of South America is sometimes called the Spanish Main?

The northern part of South America, bordering on the Caribbean Sea, is sometimes called the Spanish Main.

Lesson 88.

Name six of the most important cities on the globe, and give their population.

London, 3,252,000; Pekin, 2,000,000; Paris, 1,800,000; Yeddo, 1,700,000; Canton, 1,200,000; New York, 942,300.

What city has the largest commerce on the globe?

London.

Which is second in commercial importance?

New York.

Which are the five largest islands on the globe, in the order of their size?

Australia, Greenland, Borneo, New Guinea, and Madagascar.

Which are the five highest mountains on the globe?

Everest (Him. Mts.), 29,100 feet; Kunchinginga (Him. Mts.), 28,176 feet; Dhawalaghiri (Him. Mts.), 26,862 feet; Aconcagua (Chi.), 23,910 feet; Sahama, (Peru), 22,350 feet.

Which are five of the longest rivers on the globe?

Mississippi and Missouri, 4,100 miles; Amazon, 3,600 miles; Nile, 3,000 miles; Yang-tse-Kiang, 2,800 miles; Lena, 2,600 miles.

What is the northern cape of Scotland?
What are the southern and southeastern capes of England?
What is the southern cape of Ireland?
What mountains in Scotland?
What lochs or lakes in Scotland?
What friths or firths in Scotland?
What rivers in England flow into the North Sea?

Which is the largest lake in England?

Lake Windermere.

Where is Lough Neagh?
What bays on the western coast of Ireland?
What two ranges of mountains separate Europe from Asia?
What mountains between France and Spain?
What mountains between Sweden and Norway?

Lesson 89.

What mountains in France?

What mountain separates Italy from France and Switzerland?

What range extends through Italy?

What mountains in Turkey?

What mountains in Austria?

What mountains in Switzerland?

What volcano near Naples?

What volcano in Sicily?

Where is the volcano Stromboli?

In one of the Lipari Islands.

What countries border on the Mediterranean Sea?

What countries border on the Baltic Sea?

What natural curiosity in Scotland?

The most remarkable curiosity in Scotland is Fingal's Cave, on the island of Staffa, one of the Hebrides, and is nearly 70 feet in height, and about 130 feet in length.

What natural curiosity in Ireland?

The most noted curiosity in Ireland is the Giant's Causeway, 700 feet in length, and about 350 feet in breadth. It is composed of 40,000 pillars or columns of rock.

To whom does Malta belong?

Malta is an important naval station, and belongs to Great Britain. Its capital, Valetta, is strongly fortified.

What are the dimensions of the Mediterranean Sea?

The Mediterranean Sea is about 2200 miles long, and 1200 miles wide.

What is the largest lake in Europe?

Lake Ladoga, in Russia, is the largest lake in Europe. It is about one-fifth the size of Lake Superior, and discharges its surplus waters into the Gulf of Finland.

Lesson 90.

Locate and describe the following places:

Vienna,	Leipsic,	Buda,
Prague,	Hanover,	Konigsberg,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Hamburg,
Munich,	Trieste,	Frankfort,
Dresden,	Berne,	Bremen.

Which are the highest mountains in Europe?

The highest mountains in Europe are the Alps, in Switzerland.

Which is the highest peak of the Alps?

Mount Blanc.

Draw the Rhine and its branches, and locate the important towns on its banks.

Draw the Rhone and its branches, and locate the important towns on its banks.

Draw the Danube and its branches, and locate the important towns on its banks.

What may be said of Rome?

Rome is the most celebrated city of ancient or modern times. It is renowned for its remains of ancient art and for its splendid palaces. The Cathedral of St. Peter is the noblest structure ever built by man. The coliseum, the forum, the pantheon, the arch of Constantine, the amphitheatre, and the various baths, are all grand specimens of ancient architecture.

What may be said of Corinth?

Corinth was one of the most splendid cities of ancient Greece. The remains of its former grandeur are still discernible in its ruined walls, its decayed temple and public edifices.

What may be said of Athens?

Athens, the capital of modern Greece, was one of the most flourishing cities of antiquity. It was the centre of learning and refinement for a long period. It has now many attractions for the scholar and the artist.

Lesson 91.

Between what degrees of latitude and longitude are the United States?

Within what degrees of latitude are the Eastern States?

How can the waters of Lake Champlain reach the ocean?

What cities on the globe are within the 43 and 37 degrees north latitude?

What cities on the globe are within the 37 and 30 degrees north latitude.

What State is celebrated for its hot springs?

There are celebrated hot springs in Arkansas, about 60 miles southwest of Little Rock.

In what part of Kentucky is the mammoth cave?

The celebrated mammoth cave is about 130 miles southwest of Lexington.

What natural curiosity in California?

One of the most remarkable curiosities in California is the hot sulphur springs, 90 miles north of Benicia, from which boiling water is thrown 10 to 15 feet high.

What natural curiosities in Virginia?

The Natural Bridge over Cedar Creek, 120 miles west of Richmond, and Wier's Cave, 18 miles northeast of Stanton, are the most remarkable curiosities in Virginia.

What mountains separate Siberia from the Chinese Empire?

What mountain between Turkestan and Little Bokhara?

Where is the great Desert of Cobi?

Lesson 92.

What name is given to the northern part of the Chinese Empire?

What does British India comprise?

British India comprises most of the great central peninsulas of Southern Asia. It is divided into the Presidency of Bengal, Presidency of Bombay, the Presidency of Madras, the Province of Punjab, and the Sinde. Nearly all Hindoostan belongs to British India.

What is the capital of British India?

Calcutta.

Where is Penang?

Penang, an island in the Strait of Malacca, belongs to British India.

Where is Singapore?

Singapore is an island off the coast of Malacca, and belongs to British India.

NOTE.— Penang and Singapore are stopping places for British steamers from Suez and Hongkong. Point de Galle, a seaport of Ceylon, and Madras, are stopping places for steamers to Calcutta.

Where is Muscat?

Muscat, a seaport on the Indian Ocean, is a key to the the entrance of the Persian Gulf, and is the emporium of Eastern Arabia.

Where is Aden?

Aden, a seaport of Southern Arabia, belongs to Great Britain, and is a strongly fortified town. It is a stopping place for steamers between India and Suez.

In what country of Asia is Palestine, or the Holy Land?

Lesson 93.

Where are ancient Jerusalem, Nineveh, Babylon, and Balbec situated?

Where is Goa?

Goa, the capital of the Portugese settlements in India, is on an island on the west coast of Hindoostan.

Where is Shanghai?

Shanghai is on Wosung River, 14 miles from the sea, southeast from Nankin.

Of what does the Turkish Empire consist?

The Turkish Empire consists of Turkey in Asia, Turkey in Europe, Tunis, Tripoli, and Egypt in Africa.

What is the capital of Turkey?

Constantinople.

What sea between Arabia and Africa?

What large gulf on the west coast of Africa?

What noted ruins on the Nile?

The ruins of Thebes.

For what is Egypt particularly noted?

Egypt is celebrated for the magnificent remains of monuments of ancient art.

Into what is the interior of Africa divided?

The interior of Africa is divided into Sahara, Soudan, and Ethiopia.

What large oases in the north of Sahara?

Fezzan.

Where is the Beled el Jerid?

Where is Lake Tchad, and what river flows into it?

Where is the peak of Teneriffe?

The peak of Teneriffe is on the island of Teneriffe, the largest of the Canary Islands.

Lesson 94.

What is that part of Egypt embraced by the mouth of the Nile?

What are the islands of Malaysia sometimes called?

The East Indies, or East Indian Archipelago.

What European powers have possessions in Malaysia?

Great Britain, Holland, Spain, and Portugal.

What is the capital of the Spanish possessions in the East?

Manilla.

To what group does Tahiti belong?

Tahiti is the principal of the Society Islands.

Where is the island of Sumbawa, and for what is it noted?

Sumbawa lies east of Java, and is noted for the terrible volcano of Tomboro.

Draw the Brahmaputra River and its branches, and locate and describe the important towns upon its banks.

Draw the Ganges River and its branches, and locate the important towns upon its banks.

What small bays east of Newfoundland?

What small bays south and west of Newfoundland?

What name is given to the range of mountains in the eastern part of the Dominion of Canada?

What river connects Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence River?

What river flows into Georgian Bay?

What small lake northwest of Lake Ontario?

What island in the northern part of Lake Huron?

Name all the islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence?

What bay or inlet nearly divides Cape Breton Island?

What river flows into the northern part of Lake Ontario?

What islands in Lake Champlain belong to Vermont?

What mountains in Vermont, and what are the principal peaks?

Lesson 95.

What peak in the southwestern part of New Hampshire?

What two peaks in Massachusetts near Connecticut River?

What peak a little north of the centre of Massachusetts?

What small island southeast from the mouth of the river Thames?

What island between Long Island and New Jersey, at the mouth of the Hudson River?

What great work in Delaware Bay to protect vessels from storm and ice?

What island between Albemarle and Pamlico Sound, east of the coast of North Carolina?

Where is Ocracoke Inlet?

What bay and sound off the coast of South Carolina?

What small islands at the entrance of Charleston harbor?

Where is Port Royal Island and Hilton Head?

What small island off the coast of Georgia?

What small island south and southwest of Florida?

What is a peculiar feature of the southern part of Florida?

What obstructs navigation in Tennessee River?

Muscle Shoals. A canal, 36 miles in length, has been made around these shoals.

What canal around the falls in the Ohio River?

Locate and describe the following places:

Newbern, Springfield (Mo.), St. Helena, Memphis, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Galveston, Gordonsville, Cumberland Gap, Corinth, Ship Island, and Tybee Island.

What bays on the coast of Texas?

What volcano near Guatimala?

Which of the West India Islands belong to Great Britain?

Which to Spain?

Which to France?

Which to Holland?

Which to Denmark?

Which to Sweden and Venezuela?

Lesson 96.

What countries of South America lie wholly in the torrid zone?
What countries are crossed by the Equator?
What countries are crossed by the Tropic of Capricorn?
In what latitude is the mouth of the Amazon?
In what latitude is the mouth of the Rio de la Plata?
What two rivers form most of the boundary of Paraguay?
In what direction is Assumption from Buenos Ayres?
For what is the climate of Peru remarkable?
How far is Lima from its port, Callao?
What volcano in Equador?
What high peak near Quito?
Between what parallels of latitude is South America situated?
Between what meridians of longitude?
Which extends further south, South America or Africa?
Which extends further north, South America or Africa?
Of what does the central part of South America consist?
Of what does the central part of Africa consist?
What part of Africa lies in the torrid zone?

Draw the western coast of Africa and the eastern coast of South America, and compare them.

How many degrees further north does Africa extend than South America?

Locate and describe Cayenne, Maranham, Montevideo, Assumption, Parana, Santa Fé, Cordova, Arica, Arequipa, Quito, and Popayan.

What parallel of latitude forms the northern boundary of the torrid zone?

What parallel of latitude forms the southern boundary of the torrid zone?

What is the breadth of the torrid zone in degrees and statute miles?

What countries, and what are the principal islands, in the torrid zone?

What are the most noted animals and productions of the torrid zone?

Lesson 97.

What are the most noted animals and productions of the temperate zone?

What are the principal productions and animals of the frigid zone?

Between what parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude is Australia situated?

On the 21st of June which has the longest day, New York or London, and why?

On the 21st of March which has the longest day, Lima or Paris?

When it is spring in Australia, what is the season in the United States?

When it is winter in Chili, what is the season in London?

When it is 12 M. in London, what time is it at San Francisco?

When it is 6 A. M. at Washington, what time is it at Canton?

Through what countries, islands, and bodies of water does the Equator pass?

What cities in the United States are nearly in the same latitude as Cincinnati?

What mountain in Wales?

What bay west of Wales?

What hills between England and Scotland?

What hills in Scotland north of the river Tay?

What are the principal towns in Wales?

By what canal are the North and Irish Seas connected?

Which is the southern cape of Ireland?

Which is the northernmost head of Ireland?

Which is the largest river in Ireland?

What river flows into Bristol Channel?

What channel south of Wales?

What channel between Ireland and Wales?

What islands lie in the Irish Sea?

What island on the south coast of England?

Where is Dover Strait, and how wide is it?

Between France and England, and is 22 miles wide.

Lesson 98.

Where is Ghent, and for what is it noted?

What may be said of Antwerp?

Antwerp is the chief commercial city in Belgium, and contains one of the most magnificent cathedrals in Europe

Draw the Rhine, Rhone, and Seine, and locate the important towns on each?

Where is the river Scheldt, and where does it empty?

What is the port of Athens?

Piræus.

For what is Genoa celebrated?

What is the chief commercial city in Italy?

Leghorn.

What is the capital of Hungary?

What is the capital of Sardinia?

Where is Milan, and for what celebrated?

Milan is in Sardinia, north of the river Po, and is celebrated for its superb cathedral of pure white marble, which is said to contain 4000 statues.

What town on the Danube opposite to Buda?

Pesth, with which it is connected by one of the finest suspension bridges in Europe.

Where are the Hartz Mountains and the Black Forest?

Locate and describe the following places:

Seville, Granada, Palermo, Syracuse, Cagliari, Ajaccio, Gottingen, Dresden, Cracow, and Stuttgard.

Where are Mounts Horeb and Sinai?

What noted river flows into the Dead Sea?

Through what lakes does it flow?

The river Jordan flows south through Lakes Merom and Tiberias, or Genesareth, into the Dead Sea.

Lesson 99.

Where is Jerusalem, and for what celebrated?

Jerusalem, in the southwestern part of Syria, is the most distinguished city of ancient Palestine, and is deeply interesting as the seat of the most important events recorded in the Holy Scriptures.

Where is Damascus, and what may be said of it?

Damascus, in the southeastern part of Syria, is supposed to be the most ancient city in the world. It is regarded by the Mahomedans as a holy city, and one of their four terrestrial paradises. It is the chief emporium of trade with Bagdad, Reshd, and the neighboring countries.

Where is Bagdad?

Bagdad is on both sides of the Tigris, about 200 miles above its junction with the Euphrates, and is built on the ruins of the ancient Ctesiphon.

Where is Benares, and what may be said of it?

Benares, on the left bank of the Ganges, northwest of Calcutta, is regarded as the ecclesiastical metropolis of the Hindoos.

What may be said of the river Ganges?

The waters of the Ganges are regarded, in many places, as sacred by the Hindoos.

Draw the Ganges and its branches, and locate the important towns on its banks.

Where is Mount Ophir?

Mount Ophir is in the southern part of the peninsula of Malacca. Small quantities of gold are found at its base. There is also a mountain called Ophir in Sumatra.

What are the different races of men, and what portions of the globe do they inhabit?

Lesson 100.

What are the physical characteristics of each race?

Into what classes may mankind be divided, in respect to their social condition?

What are the mental and moral characteristics of each class?

What are the prevailing systems of religion among mankind?

What system embraces the largest number of people, and what are the characteristics of each?

What are the different modes and forms of government, and how are they distinguished?

What is commerce, and what is meant by *exports* and *imports*?

What are the trade winds, and in what direction do they blow?

What are the currents of the ocean, and what is often their velocity?

What is the Gulf Stream, and what may be said of it?

Describe the route and the waters a steamer would pass through in going from New York to San Francisco?

From New York to Melbourne?

From San Francisco to Canton?

From New York to Manilla?

From London to Calcutta?

From St. Petersburg to Marseilles?

From Venice to Dantzic?

From Boston to Smyrna?

From Nashville to Providence?

From Chicago to Washington?

From Vienna to Berlin?

Through what bodies of water would a vessel pass in conveying wheat from Odessa to London?

In conveying wheat from Dantzic and Konigsberg to Dublin?

Through what waters would a vessel pass in going from New Orleans to Smyrna?

Through what waters would a vessel pass in going from Galveston to Cronstadt?

Lesson 101.

What water communication with Lake Michigan and the Gulf of Mexico?

From Lake Michigan through Illinois Canal into Illinois River, or through the canal into Wisconsin River, from thence into the Mississippi River, and into the Gulf of Mexico.

What water communication with Lake Michigan and the Gulf of St. Lawrence?

From Lake Michigan into Lake Huron, Lake St. Clair, and Lake Erie, from thence through the Welland Canal into Lake Ontario, from thence through Rideau Canal into Ottawa River, into the St. Lawrence River, and into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Through what waters would a vessel pass in going from Tre bisonde to Dantzic?

Through what waters would a vessel pass in going from St. Petersburg, the capital of Russia, to Manilla?

What route from London to Calcutta and Hongkong?

By steamer or railroad to Marseilles, from thence by steamer to Alexandria, across the isthmus by railroad to Suez, from thence by steamer to Calcutta or Hongkong.

Another route is from Hamburg by railroad to Trieste, from thence by Austrian steamer to Alexandria.

NOTE.—Each pupil should have a blank book, and when the answers to questions are long or contain many particulars, they should write them in their books, that they may be always recited in the same order.

A table showing the latitude and longitude of forty important places, in degrees, halves, and thirds of a degree, which is sufficiently accurate. This table should be committed thoroughly to memory.

	Lat.	Long.		Lat.	Long.
Washington	39 N.	77 W.	London.....	51½ N.	0
New York.....	40⅔ N.	74 W.	Paris.....	48⅔ N.	2½ E.
Boston..	42⅓ N.	71 W.	Madrid.....	40⅓ N.	3⅔ W.
Portland	43⅔ N.	70 W.	Marseilles	43⅓ N.	5⅓ E.
Quebec.....	46⅔ N.	71⅓ W.	Lisbon.....	38⅔ N.	9 W.
Chicago	42 N.	87½ W.	Rome.....	41⅔ N.	12½ E.
Cincinnati	39 N.	84⅓ W.	Constantinople	41 N.	29 E.
Nashville..	36 N.	86⅔ W.	St. Petersburg.	60 N.	30½ E.
St. Louis.....	38½ N.	90 W.	Stockholm	59⅓ N.	18 E.
New Orleans ...	29½ N.	90 W.	Calcutta	22½ N.	88½ E.
Mexico	19⅓ N.	99 W.	Canton..	23 N.	113 E.
San Francisco.	37⅘ N.	122½ W.	Manilla	14½ N.	121 E.
Salem (Oregon)	45 N.	123⅓ W.	Algiers..	36⅔ N.	3 E.
Havana.....	23 N.	82½ W.	Muscat..	23½ N.	58⅔ E.
Charleston.....	32⅜ N.	80 W.	Berlin.....	52⅔ N.	13⅓ E.
Lima	12 S.	77 W.	Vienna..	48 N.	16⅓ E.
Rio Janeiro	22½ S.	43 W.	Smyrna.....	38½ N.	27 E.
Bahia	13 S.	38½ W.	Alexandria.....	31⅓ N.	30 E.
Santiago.....	33½ S.	70⅔ W.	Batavia	6 S.	107 E.
Buenos Ayres..	34½ S.	58⅓ W.	Melbourne.....	37⅔ S.	145 E.

A table showing the length of a degree of longitude, corresponding to every fifth degree of latitude from the Equator to the 85th degree.

Degrees.	Miles.	Degrees.	Miles.	Degrees.	Miles.
0,	69¼	30,	60	60,	32½
5,	69	35,	57	65,	29
10,	68	40,	53	70,	24
15,	67	45,	49	75,	15
20,	65	50,	44½	80,	12
25,	63	55,	40	85,	6

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